FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 SEPTEMBER 1986

Aftermath of Israeli-Egyptian Summit

A "large section" of the Israeli Government opposes an international conference on the Middle East problem and the U.S. Administration likewise "absolutely objects" to the idea, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stressed during interviews with Jerusalem television and radio 14 September. Shamir said he cannot understand Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' support for a conference, which would put a "great deal" of Israel's fate into the hands of elements with alien or opposing interests.

Peres defended his position at a news conference broadcast by Jerusalem radio prior to his departure for the United States, stating that he is not occupied in satisfying the Likud's views but in acting on the basis of the government's mandate. Israel rejects a Palestinian state and negotiations with the PLO, he said, but "other fields are fair game for initiatives." Asked about U.S. reservations over an international conference, he said there is "full understanding" between Israel and the United States on the need to accompany direct negotiations with an international forum, provided the latter has no power to coerce and is not a substitute for direct negotiations. As for the preparatory committee agreed on by Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the prime minister noted during an earlier news conference carried by the radio that Israel and Egypt have not yet begun work on the committee's "participants and procedures," and he pointed out that this is "not an issue that can be solved overnight."

For Egypt's part, a 13 September Cairo radio commentary viewed the outcome of the summit favorably, stating that "an important change" has taken place and that Mubarak and Peres have managed to open the door for anyone wishing to participate in the peace process. The radio said the PLO should now coordinate with Jordan in order to join the peace process, which can no longer tolerate "stalling or procrastination." However, a Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary the same day viewed the Peres-Mubarak summit as a "great failure," adding that it would have been better if the meeting had not taken place.

West Bank

A young Arab woman was killed by an IDF soldier after she stabbed another soldier in Hebron, Jerusalem radio reported.

Lebanon

Israeli aircraft destroyed a boat used by "terrorists" south of Sidon 12 September, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the vessel was attacked while it was positioned on land, where it was being prepared for a terrorist attack against Israel. AFP cited reports that four Palestinian civilians were wounded in the raid, which was directed against targets belonging to the organization headed by Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal.

In other developments in the south, three army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers were killed in a 14 September attack on ASL positions near Jazzin, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The radio also reported that French UNIFIL troops vacated positions east of Ma'rakah in view of recent attacks on them. Another French soldier was killed and five were wounded in a landmine attack 13 September, AFP noted.

In Beirut, the "Partisans of Law and Liberty" claimed responsibility for the 14 September terrorist attack in the French capital, Paris radio reported, and the "Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners" warned that "the fire will increase" unless France releases Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah and other Arab prisoners. Responsibility for the recent kidnapping of two U.S. citizens in Beirut was claimed by the "Al-Ba'th Cells Organization" and the " 'Umar al-Mukhtar Forces of the Arab Revolutionary Cells," according to Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radio reports.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes raided five Iranian oil-pumping stations 13 September. The communique acknowledged the loss of an Iraqi plane during the raids, and IRNA disclosed that the aircraft was shot down in the Khorramabad area. Iranian planes had raided Iraqi oil installations in the Kirkuk region the previous day, according to IRNA.

As for attacks in the Gulf, Voice of the Masses broadcast announcements that Iraq hit two large maritime targets 13 September and an oil tanker the following day.

In another development, INA claimed that Iranian "agents" were responsible for the assassination of the Iraqi vice consul in Karachi 14 September. An Iranian Embassy spokesman in Islamabad denied that Iran was responsible, AFP reported. An anonymous caller told a news agency in Beirut that the "Al-Rafidayn Organization" was responsible, according to Radio Monte Carlo, which noted that the same group claimed responsibility for kidnapping an Iraqi diplomat in Cyprus last August.

Internal Developments in Iran, Iraq

A 12 September Tehran radio commentary denied Western reports that Iranian opposition elements recently succeeded in broadcasting a program on Iranian television featuring the late shah's son. The alleged program "never existed," according to the radio, which also carried an interview with the director general of radio and television, who said such "lies" were fabricated by the "counterrevolution" in order to create "pessimism and division."

On the internal situation in Iraq, SANA cited a report by the Beirut paper *Al-Safir* that the authorities recently executed former National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad and Baghdad region commander 'Umar al-Hazza'.

Turkish Policy on Iraq, Syria

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by ANATOLIA denied a *Wall Street Journal* report that Turkey has threatened to seize parts of northern Iraq if the latter is defeated by Iran. Turkey will continue to respect the territorial integrity of all Mideast countries, the spokesman stressed. Official sources also stressed that Turkey has no hard evidence of Syrian or Libyan involvement in the Istanbul synagogue massacre, according to ANATOLIA. However, the Voice of Lebanon maintained that Turkey closed "all land crossings" along its border with Syria following the massacre, and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated that Turkish-Syrian relations are tense and deteriorating. The Lebanese Christian radio stations cited reports that Abu Nidal's organization carried out the Istanbul attack with Syrian backing.

Al-Qadhdhafi's African Tour

"An understanding has been reached" with the Ethiopian president concerning the situation in southern Sudan and developments will take place that will "end this war," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated in remarks reported by Tripoli television following his return to Libya 14 September. He noted that his visit to Addis Ababa over the weekend was aimed at "finding the facts" about the southern Sudan situation, "which is disturbing the brothers in the Sudan in view of the fact that Ethiopia is the base of John Garang and his fighters." The Libyan leader expressed satisfaction that his efforts to prevent friction between Sudan and Ethiopia have proved fruitful. Col al-Qadhdhafi also commented favorably on his visit to Uganda, which he described as a "semi-Jamahiriyah" with a "revolutionary-popular" system of government.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba appointed a new foreign minister 15 September, replacing Beji Caid es-Sebsi with Hedi Mabrouk, Tunisian ambassador to France, according to a statement by the prime minister cited by KUNA.

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'Arafat Meets With Claude Cheysson in Tunis

JN121704 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1603 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Tunis last night with EEC representative Claude Cheysson, who is authorized to cooperate with Middle East states and the Mediterranean region.

The meeting, which was attended by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, and a number of senior aides to Brother Abu 'Ammar, dealt with the Palestine question, the Middle East situation, and a number of Arab issues, particulary the Iraq-Iran war.

The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said the talks also revolved around the Palestinian people's conditions in the occupied territory and the Palestinian camps and on the EEC states' abilities to improve the Palestinian people's conditions.

Cheysson on Talks

JN131714 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] EEC representative Claude Cheysson, who is authorized to hold contacts with Mediterranean states, has expressed his conviction that finding a settlement to the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and achieving peace in the region will completely change the situation in the Middle East. At a news conference in Tunis last night, Cheysson said his talks with Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, dealt with Arab-European dialogue. They also discussed the EEC's decision to give products of the occupied West Bank and Gaza preferential treatment by directly dealing with Palestinian producers in these territories without resorting to the Zionist occupation authorities or others.

Monte Carlo: 'Arafat Expects Israeli Raids on PLO

JN130614 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] In an interview with the Italian magazine *L'Espresso*, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expects Israel to carry out military operations against the PLO forces in Tunisia, Algeria, the YAR, and Iraq. He said Israel is currently preparing anti-PLO operations under the pretext of retaliating against the Karachi and Istanbul operations.

After reiterating his strong condemnation of what happened in Karachi and Istanbul — particularly in Istanbul because the synagogue massacre is a grotesque deed, as he said — 'Arafat noted that other crimes are being prepared to cover up for those really responsible for the crimes that have been perpetrated, adding that he is perfectly convinced that there are secret agreements between the U.S. intelligence services and some intelligence services in Middle East states to prevent an end to terrorism. 'Arafat pointed out that the U.S. and European intelligence services know everything about these terrorists — their names and addresses — but they pretend to be looking for them.

PLO Condemns Israeli Raids on Sidon

JN131646 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The PLO has condemned the raids launched by Zionist aircraft against the southern coast of Sidon in southern Lebanon yesterday. The raids damaged the possessions of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens and wounded a number of them. In a statement issued in Tunis last night, the PLO noted that these aggressive raids, which continued for a 3d consecutive day, complete the terrorist plan carried out by the Zionist entity against Lebanese cities and villages, as well as Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and Al-Biqa'.

The PLO reiterated that this military and political belligerency of the Zionist entity, through which this entity encroaches upon the land and airspace, (?will not weaken) the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their brave revolutionaries, who will escalate their heroic struggle inside the Zionist entity.

PLO Radio Calls Peres-Mubarak Summit 'Great Failure'

JN131914 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The propagandistic dialogue on the so-called efforts to reactivate the peace process in the Middle East, which is led by Washington, will continue to revolve in a vicious circle, not only because it is a propagandistic dialogue, but also because it is taking place in accordance with a decision that has been made in advance and in accordance with preconditions and details that have been prepared by the U.S. Administration. In other words, the U.S. Administration is the one composing the language, terms, and objectives of dialogue. Because this dialogue revolves in a vicious circle, it will certainly continue to be an unsuccessful dialogue even in its propagandistic part serving Washington and Tel Aviv. It is no longer possible to falsify the true Israeli-U.S. stand hostile to a just peace in the Middle East — a stand that seeks to impose unilateral solutions and separate political settlements that only serve the hostile u.s.-Israeli interests.

In this context we say the meeting between the Israeli enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak that concluded in Alexandria yesterday — a meeting held following great pressure by the U.S. Administration on the Egyptian Government, which submitted without justification to these pressures — we say this meeting has ended in great failure both regarding its propagandistic dialogue about the so-called reactivation of peace efforts and regarding the Tabah issue, which was used as a pretext by the Israeli enemy. Regarding this issue, there is no decisive progress. The tragedy is there are many pending issues included in the ill-omened Camp David accords that must be solved in accordance with the Israeli-U.S. method, namely playing with and wasting time to serve Israeli-U.S. interests.

The Egyptian side should not have issued that short 10-line communique on the Alexandria meeting. It would have been better to confirm failure in a political way that could imply different interpretations instead of announcing this failure in a communique. Moreover, it would have been better not to have given Shim'on Peres the image of a man who actually holds dialogue for peace and to reactivate peace efforts. This is what Peres wants for his propagandistic election campaign on more than one level and for several reasons and considerations.

Is it true there is no justification for giving Peres this image in return for empty dialogue, especially since he is the war general who knows nothing but war during crucial times? Peres is the general quietly spreading the expansionist Zionist policy, which is the most serious strategy. Peres left for Alexandria as his planes were raiding Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon to continue the declared war of annihilation against our Palestinian people.

Of course, it would have been better and more correct, on the Egyptian level before anything else, if the Alexandria meeting had not taken place. Washington and Tel Aviv wanted this meeting to give life to some of the Camp David accord articles on one hand and to spread propagandistic dialogue about the so-called peace efforts on the other. However, the meeting was held and, therefore, we have to reap its negative results, we who are the Palestinian people in the first place. Reaping these results means confronting them. This means new burdens and difficulties on the road of our struggle. Of course, this is something we do not fear because our basic task is to continue the march regardless of obstacles and difficulties. The road of struggle has never been and will never be an easy one.

We say more difficulties on the road of our struggle will not scare us. In fact, our struggling people will never yield to increasing difficulties on the path of national struggle. However, our people are looking forward to that day when the Arab retreat will stop so effective Arab support will begin for their national cause and just struggle for regaining all their legitimate rights. When this retreat will stop? When?

AL-ITTIHAD: Hawatimah Rules Out PNC Session

JN150804 Doha QNA in Arabic 0630 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Sep (QNA) — DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has stated that the three Palestinian organizations that participated in drafting the Prague statement are currently preparing a comprehensive organizational political document that will be the groundwork for the national Palestinian dialogue and that will pave the way for a PNC session.

In a statement to *Al-Ittihad* published here today, Hawatimah ruled out a PNC session before this detailed document is completed. He called on the Palestinian organizations that did not participate in the Prague statement to adopt a positive policy toward the national Palestinian dialogue.

It will be recalled that this dialogue, which was scheduled to be held in Algiers today, has been postponed for 2 weeks to allow for further contacts with the Palestinian organizations regarding their participation in it.

Klibi Asked To Mediate Syria-Iraq Border Issue

JN111049 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman — *Sawt Al-Sha'b* — At the end of its meetings, the Arab Economic and Social Council asked Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to continue his good offices between the two fraternal countries Syria and Iraq to open the borders between them. Such a move would support and consolidate economic exchanges in general and agricultural exchanges in particular, whether through domestic markets or through the transit passage of commodities through these countries. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Kuwait's AL-ANBA' Interviews 'Ali Salim al-Bayd

JN111122 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 9 Sep 86 p 125

[Interview with 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, by 'Adnan al-Rashid in Aden — date not given]

[Excerpts]['Adnan al-Rashid] How are the party and government affairs proceeding in the PDRY? Has the political and party leadership managed to overcome the January crisis? Have the reasons for this crisis been diagnosed? What are the ways to deal with its effects and repercussions and prevent such a crisis in the future?

['Ali al-Bayd] [Passage omitted] On the level of the party we managed to rebuild our impaired party organizations, and full electoral sessions were held for the party organizations in the Aden, Abyan, and Shabwah Governorates according to our party's bylaws. We can say that our party's organizational structure has been completed and the party is now strong, cohesive, and capable of reinforcing its role of leading the society and entrenching its militant relations with workers, peasants, and all toilers in our country.

On the level of the state and popular organizations, we managed to reorganize the work of the state and government apparatus which is today performing its tasks according to the constitution and valid laws. Preparations are under way to hold elections for the local people's councils and the Supreme People's Assembly. The popular organizations, most of which held complete electoral sessions, have been reorganized and final preparations are being made to hold the general congress of the trade union and peasant federations.

On the economic and social level, we made large strides toward rebuilding most of the government installations and economic utilities which were harmed despite our meagre financial capabililties. We are extending moral and material aid to the families of martyrs, dead or wounded, and fugitives. In the military and security field, we managed to restore the Armed Forces' combat preparedness and these forces are today capable of repulsing any aggression against the homeland's sovereignty, security, and stability.

In the field of our foreign relations, we embarked on large- scale activity. We sent some delegations to fraternal Arab and friendly countries to emphasize the continuation of the same foreign policy drawn up by the party in its program — a policy based on peaceful coexistence and international solidarity. These visits and contacts contributed to the enhancement of our fraternal ties with the Arab brothers in a manner that serves the Arab nation's interests, ensures confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist challenges, backs the Palestinian revolution, and brings about the success of the efforts being made by its good forces to restore the PLO's unity on the basis of the 16th PNC resolutions and the Aden-Algiers agreement so that the Palestinian revolution will continue its struggle to achieve the Palestinian people's aim as represented in their return to their land and the establishment of their independent state under the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. Therefore, we supported the Algerian initiative and stressed the importance of unifying the Arab nation's energies and efforts and overcoming marginal differences in order to confront the common enemy which is threatening the Arab nation's security, safety, and stability.

Our relations with our friends and strategic allies, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, are firmly-established, principled, firm, and developing constantly. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries extend to us all forms of support and firmly support the Arab nation and uphold its just causes. We appreciate this international support and these firm principled stands.

On the level of our relations with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland, we worked and continue to work through all peaceful means to normalize these relations and continue our peaceful unionist efforts in the service of the objective of our great Yemeni people as represented by their peaceful and democratic unity and by their efforts to rob the enemies of any chance to create seditions and tension and keep Yemen both weak and fragmented. I am fully confident that we and our brothers in the northern part of the homeland will jointly act to foil enemy plans, overcome all difficulties, continue the unionist efforts in an atmosphere of fraternal understanding and quiet dialogue, and preserve the security and stability of the Yemeni homeland. [passage omitted]

[Al-Rashid] How do you evaluate 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's action in January? How will he and his colleagues who were not covered by the general amnesty decision be treated? How true are the reports on the continuation of efforts to reconcile you with them?

[Al-Bayd] [Passage omitted] 'Ali Nasir was finished as a party and political figure since the moment he decided to fire his shots at the historic leadership of our party during the party meetings at the political bureau. There will be no reconciliation or dialogue with him and he will be brought to just trial along with those who planned and implemented the plot and they will receive the just punishment they deserve. Those who were duped into participating in the events unconsciously were pardoned by the highest legislative body in our country. Some of them have returned home and we call on the rest to return and live in security and stability among their people and relatives and exercise their normal life and participate in the process of construction. [passage omitted]

Official on Elections, Oil, President's Visits

JN142030 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 13 Sep 86 p 21

[Interview with Muhammad 'Awad al-Sa'di, deputy chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, by 'Adnan al-Rashid in Aden — date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Adnan al-Rashid] What progress has been made concerning elections for the Supreme People's Council and the local popular councils? Are they to take place on schedule, or are they to be postponed in view of last January's incidents?

[Muhammad al-Sa'di] The elections will be held on the date set for them earlier this year. All the relevant required documents are now complete, including the names of candidates running individually or on tickets. Balloting for the People's Council and the popular councils will take place in all the governorates at the beginning of October. As you know, the local popular councils are elected by the people in every governorate.

[Al-Rashid] Recent reports said you began prospecting for oil in earnest, as well as for gold, said to exist in large quantities in Aden. How true are these reports?

[Al-Sa'di] We are not an oil-producing country, as you know. Prospecting for oil nonetheless has been going on in earnest. The results have hitherto been positive and encouraging. Should oil be found in commercial quantities, we hope it will make a major contribution to our national economy. Presently, prospecting is confined to a pilot field. We hope to extend the operation to other fields in the very near future. For the record, not only have the results of oil exploration been encouraging; the results of prospecting for other minerals, including gold, have also been promising. Again for the record, our Soviet friends have been most cooperative in these efforts. The next 5 years will hopefully produce good results in the areas of oil and gold. I would like to point out that our oil requirements are met by our friends, the Soviet Union, who have been supplying us with 50,000 metric tons annually. We also import oil from sisterly Algeria and other sisterly and friendly countries.

[Al-Rashid] What are the most outstanding results of the recent visits by President Al-'Attas to Syria, Libya, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia? What has his meeting with the president of the northern part of Yemen produced?

[Al-Sa'di] The visits of the brother President Al-'Attas to Syria, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia were, on the whole, quite fruitful and produced a good many positive results, although some had expected more of them. But the visits were successful politically, economically, and socially. The president's visit to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia was extremely fruitful. As for his Libya trip and the joint Yemeni meeting which took place during the visit, it was, to my knowledge, good. The most important thing in this regard is that a meeting between the two presidents took place. Furthermore, the meeting saw an objective and brotherly discussion of Yemeni affairs and an exchange of views on various issues of unity. Agreement was also reached on some of the issues brought up by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The two presidents agreed to follow up unity efforts through joint committees.

I do not think that sharp differences surfaced during the summit between the two presidents in Tripoli, as stated by some quarters.

It is significant that the meeting took place at all, illustrating the depth of our relations with our brethren in the north. The ties of the south with the north have not been and never will be affected by 'Ali Nasir or anyone else; the Yemeni people in the two parts of Yemen are great. Their unity far outweighs 'Ali Nasir or anyone else.

OMAN

Paper Views 'Signs of Political Detente' in Region

JN141628 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 13 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Recent events and developments in the Arab region show good signs of a political detente that might embody many positive factors to help us proceed on the right path toward a solution for the Middle East crisis and find just ways to preserve Arab rights. Undoubtedly, these signs will be coupled with new ideas and principles commensurate with the justness of the required solution. However, it is also important that these signs and indications receive the enlightened responsiveness that would pave the way for achieving the cherished aims of solving the region's crises and restoring the rights.

No doubt efforts during the next stage should be pooled to realize this objective by taking the shortest way, be it direct dialogue among the concerned parties provided that this dialogue does not sell out the rights, or an international conference with enough good will to find long-awaited solutions for these problems. The presence of a minimum level of Arab solidarity and the elimination of isolationism and divisions which have long been afflicting the Arabs will undoubtedly be the safe way to face the new developments and to benefit from them to the highest degree possible, so as to realize our hopes and devote ourselves to building our societies and keeping pace with the achievements of the advanced world.

SAUDI ARABIA

Officials Deny Reports of Production Increases

LD110736 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2350 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Sep (SPA) — In response to the report circulated by AFP on 8 September that the oil production of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the last week of August reached 7.61 million barrels per day, and the report circulated by REUTER last Tuesday that the production of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the beginning of September reached 5.1 million barrels a day, pointing out that the quota allocated by OPEC to the Kingdom amounts to 4.353 million barrels a day, an official source at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources told SPA today — Wednesday — that both reports put out by the two agencies regarding the increase in production over the quota which has been allocated to the Kingdom are totally unfounded.

The sources added that the OPEC agreement stipulates that each oil-producing state submit its weekly average production to the organization's experts. The reports concerning the first week of September show that the Kingdom's quota during that period did not reach the quota which OPEC decided — i.e., 4.353 million barrels a day. The source concluded his statement by saying that the two said agencies and other information media should have made a thorough investigation and tried to substantiate the fabricated reports before putting them out.

Sudanese Finance Minister Arrives on Visit
LD130840 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2226 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 12 Sep (SPA) — The minister of finance and planning of Sudan, Dr 'Umar Muhammad Fadl, this evening arrived in Jeddah on a visit to the Kingdom. [passage omitted]

Meets With Counterpart, Departs
LD142008 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1725 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 14 Sep (SPA) — 'Umar Muhammad Fadl, Sudanese minister of finance and economic planning, left Jeddah today at the end of a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia. During his stay the Sudanese minister held talks with Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl on bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

The Sudanese minister was seen off at the airport by Finance and National Economy Minister Aba al-Khayl; Ahmad Muhammad 'Ali, governor of the Islamic Development Bank; and the Sudanese ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Iraqi Interior Minister Arrives on Visit
LD141804 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1632 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 14 Sep (SPA) — His Excellency Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Revolutionary Command and interior minister of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Jeddah this evening on a visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Interior Minister Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the Interior, a number of officials, Iraqi Ambassador to the Kingdom 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin and other embassy officials.

Received by Deputy Prime Minister
LD150014 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2012 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 14 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, received tonight at his palace in Jeddah Mr Sa'dun Shakir, member of the RCC and interior minister of the Iraqi Republic. The meeting was attended by Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

YAR

President Receives DFLP's Hawatimah
JN101400 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received Brother Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general, at the presidential palace.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations of struggle between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and discussed the recent developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. Brother Nayif Hawatimah apprised the brother leader of current developments in the Palestinian revolution and the heroic struggle being waged by the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories against the Zionist occupation. He lauded the immutable and principled positions of our country under the leadership of Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to bolster and support the Palestinian issue. The brother president stressed our country's absolute support for the just and legitimate struggle being waged by the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, in order to regain their national rights and establish their independent state on their national soil.

The meeting was attended by Brother Ahmad al-'Imad, assistant secretary of the standing committee.

Al-Majid Briefs Jordanian Prime Minister on Summit

NC131117 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid held a telephone conversation today with Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. Dr 'Abd al-Majid briefed the Jordanian official on the results of the talks between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria.

Al-Baz Interviewed on Tabah, Palestinian Issues

NC150734 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2215 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the foreign ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has said that the Likud government was responsible for the dispute over the Tabah issue.

In an interview on Egyptian television, in which Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of Egypt's delegation to the Tabah talks, also participated, Dr al-Baz said that Israel believed it was able to exert pressure to obtain specific gains in the so-called normalization question. Egypt, however, resisted this pressure. Asked about Israel's aim in the arbitral compromis on Tabah, he said there is no such thing as normalization. Normal relations exist between two countries, in accordance with the wishes of the two peoples.

Dr al-Baz noted that President Husni Mubarak had insisted from the outset that the deliberations pertaining to the Tabah question be conducted at a certain level, as it is a pan-Arab issue. He said that for this reason a national committee was set up comprising three experts in law, history, and geography. He added that many survey and military experts had been consulted, and that the committee had undertaken a thorough examination of the matter.

Dr al-Baz stated that it was the Israelis who changed their stand and gave way last Thursday night, while the Egyptian stance remained unaltered. Thus agreement was reached at the last minute. He added that the change in Israel's position came about after the Israelis saw that Egypt would stand firm. No foreign influence was brought to bear on Egypt either by the United States or by anyone else.

Dr al-Baz expressed his satisfaction with the process for choosing the arbiters. He said: These arbiters cannot easily be influenced. They are as reliable as if they were judges. Dr al-Baz did not reveal the names of the three arbiters. He declared: Thus we are on very firm ground and the likelihood of stumbling is extremely small. He stated his conviction that Tabah will shortly return to Egyptian control.

Dr al-Baz stressed that it would be to the advantage of Egyptian national security if the Palestinian issue were resolved. On the subject of relations with Israel, Dr al-Baz stated that these relations must be based on Egypt's national interest, which indeed represents the pan-Arab interest. He said that progress in relations with Israel is linked to progress in solving the Palestinian issue. He declared that the two issues must move forward simultaneously and in parallel. He pointed out that there is nothing at all special about Egypt's relations with Israel; rather, they are ordinary relations between two neighboring countries.

In this regard, Dr al-Baz pointed out that during his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria President Mubarak stressed the need for progress in relations between Egypt and Israel and in the settlement of the Middle East conflict, with particular reference to all aspects of the Palestinian issue. He said that the agreement on the Tabah issue will remove this point from the list of differences between the two countries, and added that the differences will be confined to a certain framework.

Concerning the Palestinian issue, Dr al-Baz said that Egypt had managed to bring about some progress in Israel's position. Hitherto, Israel had said that the Palestinian issue could not be settled internationally and that the acceptance of an international conference would depend on certain preconditions being met, such as the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. Dr al-Baz stated that, through the meeting between President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres, Egypt was able to modify Israel's stand on the question of an international conference. As a result, Israel now agreed to such a conference being held.

Asked what effect the Likud Party's opposition to an international conference is likely to have, especially after Yitzhaq Shamir takes over the government next month, Dr al-Baz said that the situation will not be very different. The present representation of both the Likud and the Labor parties in the cabinet and the Knesset will remain unchanged.

Dr al-Baz added that the change will be limited to the question of Shamir's premiership and the possibility of initiatives by him. He noted, however, that Peres' bloc will seek to defend its approval and strengthen its stand on this issue. Dr al-Baz called on the Arab states to act wisely and attempt to move Israel in the direction of change on this issue. This indicates the need for a unification of Arab efforts to settle the Palestinian issue. In conclusion, Dr al-Baz expressed his belief in the possibility of arriving at a combined Arab stand that can influence Israel and strengthen the hand of those who say yes to peace.

Commentary Urges Jordan, PLO To Join Peace Process

NC131548 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "This Opportunity for Peace Merits Attention"]

[Text] When two parties truly want something, they can overcome the most difficult obstacles. The meeting in Alexandria between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Peres certainly reflects this. Egypt and Israel have reached agreement on several important matters related to the Middle East crisis.

Their first accomplishment was the formation of a preparatory committee to study all forms that an international peace conference might take. The second was the decision designating 1987 as the year of negotiations for peace. The third was a pledge by Egypt and Israel to work, along with the other parties concerned, to settle the Palestinian issue in its entirety.

This important development is undoubtedly a positive achievement, given the maze in which the Middle East crisis is trapped. With the utmost sincerity and determination, President Mubarak and the Israeli prime minister have managed to open the door for anyone wishing to take part in the peace process. Thus, everyone involved is called upon to take action and complete what the Alexandria meeting began.

We are not saying that the Israelis have given up their stubborn manner of negotiating or set aside their ability to maneuver. We are saying that an important change has taken place. We must exploit this to achieve our Arab goals. In the joint communique on the Alexandria meeting, the Israelis agreed that every effort must be made with the other parties to solve the Palestinian problem in toto, and to achieve a comprehensive peace. This is just one example, but we believe it was the first time that Israel had spoken of the Palestinian question, and the need for an all-inclusive solution. The reference to a comprehensive peace seems to be new, as well.

Our greatest fear is that the Arabs may become preoccupied with a political analysis of Shamir's position on the Alexandria agreement, and whether he will accept or hinder it. We would like to note here that the Israelis, regardless of how much they may support or oppose a national political stand, act in accordance with a strategic plan. The distribution of roles in Israel is absolutely no obstacle to the agreements they reach.

What is now required of the Arabs is for the PLO to coordinate with Jordan in order to join the peace process. We feel that there is absolutely no room for raising problems, as the peace process can no longer tolerate any stalling or procrastination. Everyone must consider the local and international circumstances surrounding the drive for peace. Each party must make exact calculations, and place its highest interests above all other considerations.

We hope that the Palestinian groups scheduled to assemble in Algiers tomorrow will discuss the results of the Alexandria meeting and the arbitral compromis on Tabah, and draw the appropriate conclusions for their own cause. Experience shows that direct negotiations are the only way to learn the other side's intentions. At the same time, dialogue can remove the obstacles in the way of negotiations. All countries use negotiations to wrest free their rights. No one at the negotiating table is forced to accept anything he deems unsuitable.

Certain countries have refused to exploit opportunities advantageous to Arab rights. Some states have even gone to extremes, rejecting any dialogue with Israel whenever the chance arises. This is despite the fact that they have no well-planned alternative to obtain these rights.

Egypt and Israel have agreed that 1987 will be the year of negotiations for peace. Both countries clearly have a genuine interest in establishing peace. They are serious about this objective, as it relates to their national security. The Arabs, particularly the Palestinians and Jordanians, now have a chance to join the march for peace. This opportunity undoubtedly merits the closest attention.

Peres' Role in Middle East Peace Process Assessed

NC112110 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the "Newsreel" program; interview with Ahmad al-Himali, Israeli affairs expert, by unidentified radio correspondent in Alexandria — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Before leaving Israel for Alexandria, the Israeli prime minister said that his delegation would strive to give impetus to the peace process and that it would not allow the peace issue to stagnate, because peace is in the interest of all the peoples in the region. Do you believe that in speaking in these positive terms, the Israeli prime minister was fully expressing the feelings of the rest of the coalition government whose leadership he will relinquish within days so that Yitzhaq Shamir can become prime minister?

[Al-Himali] This question is debated not only in Alexandria but also quite extensively in Israel. Will Shim'on Peres' policies, which according to his statements [seek] to get the Middle East question moving, continue under Yitzhaq Shamir's leadership beginning in October? That is the question. We believe that Shim'on Peres' words express the policy of Ma'rakh and not that of the government of national unity in Israel, because the Likud continues to adopt extreme right positions. The Likud believes that peace means maintaining the status quo in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem — that is, continued Israeli control over these territories — and that the Arabs must make a move toward Israel in order to have peace. But we believe that if the Israeli prime minister, who is the leader of the Labor Party, wants to play a part in getting the Middle East question moving, then he must first realize that he must bring about a change in the Labor Party's political program that will acknowledge the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Second, he must bring about a change in the Labor Party position accepting the fact that the Palestinian people have the right to choose their own representatives at any negotiations dealing with their future and fate. If so, Shim'on Peres could make his mark on Labor Party policy. Then we could proclaim that Shim'on Peres is determined to play a positive role in activating the Middle East question.

This is an extremely important point. He would make the Likud face two options: Either it responds to the new declared policy of Ma'rakh or it rejects it. Then Shim'on Peres and the Ma'rakh ministers can pull out of the coalition, the government will fall, and elections will be held. This is what we are expecting from Shim'on Peres: That he will set new milestones for the Labor Party in the coming stage that will enable him to play a role in activating the Middle East question.

Cairo's SAWT Al-'ARAB Lashes Out at New U.S. Envoy

PM111338 Cairo SAWT AL-'ARAB in Arabic 31 Aug 86 p 1

[Chief Editor 'Abd al-'Azim Munaf editorial: "The Butcher Ambassador"]

[Text] The father assassinated Lumumba and plotted against 'Abd al-Nasir, and here comes the son as ambassador. Last Thursday he presented his credentials to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and then emerged to say a word in Arabic, which he has mastered as one of the qualities he inherited from the "murderous father."

He said in his address: The Egyptian and U.S. Governments have a system of defense based on cooperation. It is obvious that the United States is disturbed by what is happening in Libya and by the role Ribya plays in connection with international terrorism. But I believe that what Egypt and the United States are doing is to achieve security for both countries.

In response to a question on the joint exercises and on whether they are a prelude to war against Libya, the new ambassador combines Egypt's security with security of the United States. The U.S. ambassador's answer means that whatever is accomplished for the security of the United States is beneficial to Egypt. This is in contrast with the real situation and events, with usage and law, and with history and geography. What interest and what security with this partner were served when an Egyptian civilian airliner was forced to land at a NATO base? What partner is this who, when asked by the Egyptian civilian airliner's pilot about the law that permits military aircraft to force an Egyptian airliner to land in a military base, answers, as the U.S. officer in charge of the base did with utter arrogance, "my law." This officer is utterly truthful. Since Reagan's emergence the United States has resorted to piratical behavior and to the law of the jungle and of warships. Despite the illusion of the special relationship existing in the minds of some in the Egyptian Government, the United States believes that she is the master of the sea, that her protege, Israel, is the master of the air, and that they are both entitled to the Arab land and honor. This has been clearly evident in their policy — in the *New Jersey* in Lebanon, the *Saratoga* in Libya, and the NATO base; in the attack on the PLO offices in Tunisia; and in the hijacking of the Egyptian civilian airliner and forcing it to land in the base. This was a most surprising incident between two countries, one of which claims to be a friend and the other of which imagines the presence of a special relationship. The chain of contentious U.S. acts now continues with the joint exercises with which the United States seeks to intimidate our Libyan brothers anew.

Are Egypt's officials and journalists aware that the ambassador who submitted his credentials to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid preparation for a meeting President Mubarak is one of the most prominent assassination experts in U.S. intelligence and that his star rose as a result of his role in the Vietnam and Angola massacres and his effective participation in the assassinations in Zambia and in the mass annihilation of people in Namibia? Frank Wisner, the U.S. ambassador, has inherited these qualities from his father, who was an expert on coups and a prominent member of CIA special operations which require the qualities of Americans of this type who do not believe in human rights.

As the new U.S. ambassador gained trust through his role in intelligence and his performance in Vietnam, Angola, Zambia and Nambia, rising to the position of U.S. under secretary of state for foreign affairs, his father had also gained the CIA's trust after his success in the assassination of Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba. He then began to hatch another plot to assassinate Arab leader 'Abd al-Nasir, with the participation of Kermit Roosevelt, known as Kim, the grandson of Theodore Roosevelt, the 20th U.S. President who was nicknamed by his contemporaries the "old lion" or the "four-eyed" president.

The butcher ambassador's father was not able to do his job on 'Abd al-Nasir as he did on Lumumba. He committed suicide in 1965 or was murdered by the intelligence service after his failure to assassinate 'Abd al-Nasir in collusion with a number of Egyptian elements because the leaders hatching the plot were discovered.

This is Frank Wisner, the new U.S. ambassador, who claims falsely that the security of Egypt and the United States is joint security. Does the selection of Wisner specifically to be ambassador to Egypt under this particular circumstance have a connection with his history? How can Egypt, a country with deep-rooted diplomatic traditions and with a glorious history in diplomacy and politics, accept U.S. spies or murderers of this kind, especially in the wake of the conduct of the former U.S. ambassador and of the offensive language he used to describe the Arab Egyptians following the events of the *Achille Lauro* liner which caused Egypt numerous problems that made President Mubarak express his sadness on television? Is Egypt in need of more problems and has it not learned the lesson?

Kuwait, a country with a different location, size, history and geography — and this is not meant to slight its importance — rejected the nomination of an ambassador who had worked in occupied Jerusalem. The U.S. Embassy in Kuwait remained without an ambassador for a full year until another ambassador was appointed.

If the Egyptian official authorities have not rejected the new U.S. ambassador or butcher, which they should have done, then we tell the new ambassador: You have lied in what you have said. Egypt's security is an indivisible part of its nation's security, and its nation's security depends on its own security. Egypt's security will be in danger as long as you remain in our waters and on our land, polluting our climate.

Now that the government and its journalists, who were enthused by the word spoken by the butcher ambassador in Arabic, have become aware of the U.S. envoy's position, will the error be corrected or will it persist? Will the murderers be ambassadors, the brothers be enemies, and the enemies be brother and friends? What a policy!

Information Minister Leaves for FRG 13 Sep

NC130918 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0702 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Sep (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif left Cairo early today on a 5-day visit to the FRG. In a predeparture statement, Safwat al-Sharif said that he will deliver a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak to Christian Social Union Chairman Dr Josef Strauss. [passage omitted] The information minister said that during his visit he will chair a meeting of the Egyptian-Bavarian Friendship Society to discuss ways of bolstering media cooperation between Egypt and the FRG.

Trade Minister Departs for GATT Session in Uruguay

NC131330 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1250 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 Sep (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, left Cairo this afternoon for Uruguay. He will attend the GATT meetings, which are scheduled to begin on Tuesday and last for 4 days. [passage omitted]

INA on 'New Crime' by Iran Against Envoy in Karachi
JN141815 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1743 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Karachi, 14 Sep (INA) — The terrorist Iranian regime committed a new crime when its agents placed a time bomb in the car of an Iraqi diplomat working at the Iraqi Embassy in Karachi. The explosion this morning martyred Iraqi Vice Consul Mehtar 'Abd al-Salam and injured one of his aides.

This new crime affirms the criminal trends of the Khomeyni regime and its contempt of the law of states where its henchmen reside.

Saddam Husayn Chairs RCC Meeting 12 Sep
JN131544 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1502 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn presided over an RCC meeting yesterday. It was attended by some members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and the Armed Forces General Command.

Pakistani Planning Minister Leaves Baghdad
JN121507 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — Pakistani Planning and Development Minister Mahbubul Haq has ended an official visit to Iraq of several days and left Baghdad today. The Pakistani minister held talks with several Iraqi officials on ways to promote bilateral relations to serve the two peoples' interests.

Beirut Paper Reports Execution of Former Official
NC150833 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 12 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Safir* learned from Arab diplomatic sources yesterday that Na'im Haddah, who was dismissed from his post as chairman of the Iraqi National Council 2 months ago, has been executed along with a number of senior Iraqi officers who opposed the policy of President Saddam Husayn.

It should be recalled that Haddad, who was born in 1933, joined the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party in the fifties. He gradually rose through the party's regional and national commands during the seventies before becoming chairman of the National Council.

According to these sources, 'Umar al-Hazza', commander of the Baghdad Garrison and a relative of the late President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, was among the officers executed with Haddad.

'Aziz Informs UN of Iranian 'Crime' Against Prisoners
JN121809 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, 12 Sep (INA) — Iraq has told the UN Security Council that the Iranian regime has committed a new crime against Iraqi prisoners, when following the aborted Iranian offensive against the Majnun Island oil field the day before yesterday some Iraqi officers and soldiers were found dead with their hands and feet tied with rope. In a letter Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and which was distributed to UN Security Council members today, Iraq said this new crime by the Iranian regime against Iraqi prisoners should be added to the long criminal record of the Iranian regime against Iraqi prisoners, whether in the sector of operation or in detention camps, a record which has been confirmed by international Red Cross reports.

Tariq 'Aziz urged the UN secretary general to condemn this new odious crime by the Iranian regime which flouts all international conventions, laws, and norms. [passage indistinct]

Spokesman Denies Iranian Residential Areas Bombed
JN121708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — Iraq has refuted Iranian claims that Iraqi forces struck at Iranian residential areas today. A military spokesman told INA today that Iraqi warplanes' activities today were restricted to raids against Iranian camps and troop concentrations. The spokesman said these claims are to justify Iran's blows against Baghdad and Basra residential areas.

The Iraqi military spokesman stressed that up to this time the Iraqi forces have not struck at purely civilian areas and warned the Iranian regime of the consequences of continuing to strike at Iraqi residential areas.

Denies Plane Shot Down 14 Sep
JN141926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was shot down today. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that the Iranians are used to releasing such lies, asserting that all the Iraqi planes which raided Iranian forces and maritime targets in the Arab Gulf today returned safely to base. The spokesman dared the Iranians to present evidence to prove their claims.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Jets Raid Maritime Target 13 Sep
JN131934 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1928 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Unscheduled announcement

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In conjunction with the great epics scored by our capable Air Force today and to further destroy the despotic enemys economic resources, our planes carried out a new raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2150 [1750 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Having carried out their duty, our glorious eagles returned safely to the homeland with their aircraft, praised be God.

[Dated] 13 September 1986

Communique No 2,360

JN121659 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Communiqe No 2,360 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. All along our lofty borders from the north to the south, the Iraqi fighters stand as a wall of fire, possessing all the means of victory and determined to crush any foolhardy adventure and make it the final and decisive defeat for the enemies of God, the homeland, and mankind.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force continued to pour its destructive missiles on the Khomeyniite rogues, inflicting heavy losses among their ranks in the operational sectors. Our planes destroyed some enemy equipment and large quantities of weapons and military hardware in 139 combat missions. Our planes also carried out a devastating raid against the Qal'at Shahin camp at 1300 [0900 GMT] today, destroying its facilities, its ammunition depots, and several enemy troop concentrations. After accomplishing their mission, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland under God's protection and guidance.

2. Several enemy troop concentrations tried to approach our forward positions in the VII Army Corps sector. The courageous men of the VII Army Corps immediately confronted them with all kinds of weapons with their famous efficiency. The overwhelming majority of these troops were wiped out before they could approach our forward positions and the remaining few fled pursued by artillery and mortar fire. Cries for help were heard and confusion prevailed among enemy ranks. Elsewhere in the same sector, five infantry positions, two machine gun positions, one vehicle, and one ammunition dump were destroyed. May God bless the heroic men of the VII Army Corps.

3. An enemy group tried to approach our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our brave soldiers confronted it with all types of weapons, killing three, wounding others, destroying one vehicle, and capturing two GCC rifles, one light launcher, and some military hardware the rogues left behind as they fled. One mortar position and one infantry position were also destroyed, with their occupants either killed or wounded, and one ammunition dump was also destroyed.

4. Our heroic units in the V Army Corps northern sector opened fire with all types of weapons on enemy positions, destroying three vehicles and killing their occupants and destroying three vehicles, four shelters, and one infantry position, killing two enemy soldiers as well as destroying three ammunition dumps.

5. One 106-mm gun, one 81-mm mortar, and three ammunition dumps were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. Three enemy soldiers were killed and three infantry positions, one 82-mm mortar, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. At 1534 [1134 GMT] today, an enemy plane violated our international borders having as its target residential areas in the Al-Ta'mim Governorate. Our ground defenses intercepted it, forcing it to flee.

8. The forces of the despotic and charlatan clique shelled Basra with long-range artillery today.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 September 1986

Communique No 2,361

JN131153 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1118 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Unscheduled Communique No 2,361 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 September 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted praising Iraqi Army and people] Continuing our firm policy and exercising our legitimate right to strike and destroy the important Iranian centers that feed the aggression and maintain its military and material life, and in order to destroy the vital centers that are collapsing one after another thanks to our devastating, continous air strikes, the mighty planes piloted by our heroes launched destructive raids at 1010 [0610 GMT] today against the following oil pumping stations:

1. the Razan oil field pumping station;
2. the Tang-e Fanni oil field pumping station;
3. the Ramhormoz oil field pumping station;
4. the Bagh-e Malek oil field pumping station; and
5. the (Bal Baba) oil field pumping station.

Our pilots directed their missiles at their targets, destroying them and setting them ablaze, leaving behind columns of smoke rising from them to prove their ability. Our pilots returned to the homeland safe and triumphant carrying good tidings of victory with the exception of one plane which fell on enemy territory. For our part, we hold the Iranian side responsible for preserving the life of the pilot. Let the tyrant Iranian rulers receive our blows everyday. We promise them that we will continue to pound their heads until we drive out their devils. God is great. Accursed be the lowly ones.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 September 1986

Communique No 2,362

JN131637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,362 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continued their combat activities, inflicting further losses on the rascal Khomeyniites and imposing their control on the situation in all the fields of defending our country.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our competent Air Force planes continued their bold raids against enemy units in the operational sectors. They carried out 104 combat missions during which they inflicted further losses on the defeated Khomeyniite forces. At 1620 [1220 GMT] today, our planes delivered a devastating strike against Khaneh camp and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. A formation from our forward units in the VII Army Corps front monitored an enemy force of about 60 men trying to approach our forward positions. Our brave men in the heroic VII Army Corps pounded the enemy force with all types of weapons and immediately wiped it out. None of its elements escaped death. In other parts of this sector, our units damaged an enemy tank; destroyed a shovel [preceding word in English], a bulldozer, and a machine gun, killed an enemy soldier, and burned a vehicle and an ammunition dump.

God bless you, O heroes of the VII Army Corps. Proceed toward further destruction of the rascal aggressors.

3. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy postions, troop concentrations, and vehicles, killing two, wounding six, and destroying five vehicles of various types and one ammunition dump.

4. Two enemy soldiers were captured and one infantry position was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. Four enemy vehicles of various types, three infantry positions, one ammunition dump, and one observation post were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. Elsewhere in this sector, one of our units pounded a group of about 15 soldiers and forced it to flee.

6. One enemy soldier was killed and two others wounded in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. Three ammunition dumps were set ablaze and one vehicle was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

8. The forces of the despotic Khomeyniite clique shelled residential areas in Basra and the suburbs of Khanaqin with long-range artillery last night and today, injuring two civilians and damaging two houses and four cars in the valiant city of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 September 1986

Communique No 2,363

JN141700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,363 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 14 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the anniversary of the martyrdom of our master Husayn, peace be upon him, our Armed Forces pledge to God and the people that they will continue to rally behind struggling leader President Saddam Husayn, the grandson of Imam Husayn, may God preserve him, in order to fight to preserve the truth and defend virtue, enlightened by the spirit of sacrifice and altruism of Imam Husayn. We promise to prevent the barbaric feet from desecrating the land which contains the remains of the great men of Muhammad's family. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. We will continue to pound the heads of the suspect Khomeyniites in order to destroy their resources, capabilities, and supplies. Our mighty planes today flew 73 combat missions against enemy forces in the operational sectors and inflicted on them fresh losses in men, equipment, weaponry, and vehicles. They also achieved the following:

A. At 2310 [1910 GMT] last night, our planes launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, dealing it an accurate, effective hit.

B. At 1230 today, other planes launched a daring raid against an oil tanker off the Iranian coast dealing it an accurate, effective hit. Our daring pilots returned to the homeland, safe and triumphant in God's care.

2. In a desperate attempt to advance on our forward positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, the enemy sent a force estimated at an infantry company supported by boats. Our men confronted the enemy force and forced it to halt its advance. Then they opened concentrated fire on it using artillery and other weapons. The enemy attempt was crushed and the enemy force suffered heavy losses in men, equipment, and boats. Those who remained alive fled, pursued by our artillery fire. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces destroyed one tank, damaged another, and destroyed two excavators, four boats, and four infantry positions, killing a number of enemy men inside. God bless our zealous men, the heroes of the III Army Corps.

3. In the II Army Corps central sector, our forces sighted about 100 enemy troops and attacked them with heavy artillery fire. Our men killed thirty and injured others. The rest fled. In the same sector, two enemy men were killed, nine others were wounded, and two infantry positions were destroyed. Their occupants were killed. One ammunition dump was also destroyed. God bless the II Army Corps men.

4. About 40 enemy men tried to advance on our forward positions in the VII Army Corps front. Our men confronted them with all types of weapons and forced them to flee after suffering many casualties. Our units in the same sector sighted about 20 men with a bulldozer. Our men opened fire, inflicting many casualties. The enemy men were seen crying for help. Two ambulances were seen evacuating enemy casualties. In the same sector, our forces started a fire in enemy positions, destroying some of them as well as an ammunition dump. God bless the VII Army Corps men.

5. Yesterday and today, the forces of tyranny and evil shelled Basra, Sayyid Sadiq, and Khanaqin with long-range artillery. The shelling injured a child in Sayyid Sadiq. [Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 September 1986

King Leaves London Hospital in 'Good Health'

JN131100 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] London, 13 Sep (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn has left the hospital in good health after undergoing successful surgery.

His Majesty King Husayn received congratulatory cables on the success of the operation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait; and Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, chairman of the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers.

Minister on Preserving Jerusalem's Status

JN141251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Marwan Dudin, minister of occupied territories affairs, has said Jerusalem's Arab, Islamic, and universal status necessitates that this city remain the top concern of the Arab and Islamic countries, as well as all countries that love peace and humanity.

In a statement to the *Jordanian News Agency*, PETRA, the minister added that preserving the status of Jerusalem necessitates that all efforts be pooled in order to draw up plans and make arrangements for saving this immortal treasure from the claws of Zionist occupation and from the dangers increasing day by day, in addition to the fact that the entire Islamic and human heritage is being subjected to gradual extinction in a way that conforms with the Zionist schemes which aim to remove all religious and cultural places and to establish Solomon's Temple in the courtyard of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The minister reviewed the measures carried out by the Israeli authorities within the context of their scheme aimed at Judaizing the holy city. He said: The Israeli decision to make Jerusalem the capital of Israel was a blatant challenge to the feelings of Muslims and Christians, as well as to the international resolutions. This decision was preceded and accompanied by several acts aimed at Judaizing the city. Such practices included the building of settlements and the confiscation of land.

On the violations committed by the occupation authorities against the religious places in the holy city, Dudin said: Through their various bodies, the Israeli authorities continue to carry out their plans aimed at demolishing the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock and at obliterating their features. These authorities have paved the way for this by several violations against Islamic and Christian holy places.

Cabinet Forms Economic Consultative Council

JN131926 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The Cabinet has taken several decisions designed to consolidate cooperation between the public and private sectors in boosting savings and investments and accomplishing the objectives of comprehensive national development. The Cabinet's decisions emphasized the role of savings and investments in activating lucrative economic plans and financing development projects and public services. The Cabinet decisions are as follows:

1. A consultative economic council is to be set up under the chairmanship of the prime minister. Its members include the ministers of trade and industry, finance, and planning, as well as the governor of the Central Bank and a group of businessmen.

2. Dr Fayiz al-Tarawinah is appointed secretary general of the council. The council has the right to form technical committees and recruit the necessary foreign expertise. It is also entitled to invite specialists to take part in its debates.

3. The council is to study matters referred to it by the Cabinet and to forward recommendations and proposals on them. Special emphasis is to be laid on the following questions: coordination among economic, financial, and monetary policies when being drawn up and during implementation; policies pertaining to encouraging savings and investments; organization of capital funds and ensuring their growth, as well as consolidation of cooperation between the private and public sectors in implementing the national development plans.

Jordanian-Palestinian Grouping Statement Reported

JN141823 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The preparatory committee of the Jordanian-Palestinian grouping in the occupied Arab territories has issued its third statement announcing its expansion to include all sectors of the kinfolk in the occupied territories.

The statement says that the silent majority in the occupied territories decided to express its opinion in a voice which the world can hear within the framework of balanced discussion of its fateful causes. The statement emphasizes the absolute national affiliation, as well as the rejection of the extremist left and right, the village leagues, or those who endeavor to entrench the occupation.

The statement contains six basic points which represent the national line of the Jordanian-Palestinian grouping. In these points the statement emphasizes the national unity of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples and urges the coordination of Jordanian-Palestinian stands, which is a national and pan-Arab duty that imposes itself through the unity of the objective and fate of the two peoples.

The statement strongly rejects the policy of settlements and gradual annexation. It calls for withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and for a just, comprehensive solution to the Palestine question through the recognition of all UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestine question, including Resolution 242, which provides for the inadmissibility of annexing any lands by force, within the framework of an international conference for peace to be attended by all parties concerned, as well as the permanent UN Security Council member-states.

AL-RA'Y Editorials on Mubarak-Peres Summit

Communique Analyzed

JN130938 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Sep 86 pp 1,25

[Editorial: "No Mr President.."]

[Text] Out of frankness based on respect accompanied by astonishment, we say that we do not want to believe the statement carried by the press agencies which *Al-Ahram* newspaper attributed to His Excellency President Husni Mubarak the day before yesterday during his summit with Peres. He said: "It is illogical for us to demand that Israel exert efforts while we complicate all efforts to attain peace."!! *Al-Ahram* explained this statement by referring to the freezing of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement and the Arab countries' rejection of the Camp David accords!! This strange statement is something like giving a clean slate to Israel. But this is not sound in structure or content because the Arabs never complicated the efforts to attain peace, as the statement claims.

The Arab countries' rejection of the Camp David accords was not designed to complicate peace endeavors. It was merely a rejection of the partial solutions which had so far demonstrated their failure to forge a just, comprehensive, and desirable solution to the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli dispute. It has to be stated clearly that the accusation leveled at the Arab countries which reject the Camp David accords is not just or justifiable. The Arab countries launched the Arab peace plan issued during the Fes summit. These countries will not accept being held inside the worn-Out Camp David tent. It is regrettable that this statement seems to have encouraged Peres to state that Egypt is disappointed by the PLO stand. Peres thus used the Egyptian president's statement against the PLO, which is an essential Arab component and concerned with the issue. This outcome undoubtedly calls attention to the dangers of making hasty statements.

We realize that the joint communique issued following the Alexandria summit did not contain any reference to convening the international conference. Before the ink on the communique had dried, Peres stressed in his press statement that the conference should be preceded by the formation of a preparatory committee and agreement on the participants. It is evident that this implies Israel does not accept the Soviet Union's participation in the conference unless it opens the gates of Soviet Jewish emigration and restores relations with it. Abba Eban clearly referred to this point. This also implies that Peres did not approve of PLO participation in the conference. This point was clarified by the press reports which indicated that Peres and President Mubarak did not agree on the Palestinian representation. Taking into consideration that the communique did not include any reference to the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, then our conclusion is that Peres kept the promise he made to his ministers prior to his departure for Alexandria — which was to reject the PLO's participation in the peace process and refuse to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Thus, the international conference "which Peres approved of" is merely a signboard that contains nothing as a result of his reservations about it. It is noteworthy that Shamir, who will be the prime minister of Israel next month, earlier announced his rejection and disparoval of the international conference. Thus, Peres has accepted something he cannot implement...next year, which was declared the year of peace negotiations. This trick, undoubtedly, did not come out of a vaccum. It was the outcome of planning and agreement within the Israeli Government itself.

Moreover, the communique states that President Mubarak and Peres are worried about the stagnation that prevails in the peace process and that they call on all the concerned sides to dedicate next year to intensive efforts to accomplish the common and noble goal of attaining durable, just, and comprehensive peace. It is hard for the Arab people to believe that Peres is worried about the current stagnation which was created by the Zionist policy itself. Nobody knows whether the Arabs need Peres' call to work to achieve peace!!

We realize that Israel succeeded in persuading Egypt to name an ambassador to Tel Aviv knowing that Egypt withdrew its ambassador from there in 1982 to protest the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Egypt announced at that time that it would not name an ambassador unless Israel withdrew from all of Lebanon, signed the arbitration agreement on Tabah, or unless genuine progress were made to solve the Palestinian issue. But Israel has so far not withdrawan from southern Lebanon, the arbitration agreement has neither been completed nor crystallized, and the conditional agreement on holding an international conference — the conditions make it meaningless — was rejected in advance by Shamir. This implies that none of the Egyptian conditions were met. It also implies that these conditions were not attained and that Israel achieved its goals by holding the summit, by having an Egyptian ambassador named, and by normalizing its relations with Egypt free of charge.

What is left is to refer to Israel's highlighting of the normalization, which was immediately followed by a trip that was arranged for Israeli journalists to the Saint Catherine [monastery] in the Sinai, and to their dangerous claim that Egypt is their second country. We swear that Egypt was never a homeland for the Zionists and will never be their second homeland. Expression of this frank view was prompted by national and pan-Arab responsibility.

Peres Benefited 'Immediately'

JN141137 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 14 Sep 86 p1

[Editorial: "Cairo and the Conditional Promise"]

[Text] What attracts attention in the analyses by news agencies of the Alexandria summit is that these analyses regarded this summit as the most important diplomatic victory for Peres himself and for Israel. The thing that continues to disturb Peres is his failure to drag Jordan into the arena of bilateral negotiations. Naturally, Peres' anxiety and disappointment will not make Jordan deviate from its principled stand, which stipulates the need to convene and international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council, including the concerned parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the PLO. This clearly means that Jordan does not agree that Israel selects the participants in the conference or be given this right through a preparatory committee, even if the Alexandria summit had directly or indirectly promised Israel such a right. It must be recalled that this stand is not subject to bargaining because Jordan refuses to allow any side to the conference to be left out, just as it refuses to allow participation in the conference to be an opportunity which would enable Israel to blackmail this or that side.

Thus, Cairo should be aware of this fundamental point and avoid joining Tel Aviv in forming a bilateral preparatory committee to select the parties to the conference. This is because a committee such as this would be an extension of the Camp David tent and the tool which would abort the conference before it is convened. This is what Peres had aimed to achieve since he proposed the formation of this committee. It must also be recalled that the Soviet proposal, which calls for the formation of a preparatory committee from the representatives of all the concerned parties, is a realistic and acceptable proposal. No one knows if Cairo can convince Tel Aviv to accept such a committee. On the other hand, the Israeli aim from the committee which Peres had suggested is represented by the exclusion of the USSR and PLO from the conference and the fabrication of obstacles which would hamper the call for and convocation of the conference. The Israeli aim is also to make this conference an issue in itself and many years would pass before an agreement is reached on it. Peres managed to benefit immediately from the Alexandria summit in return for a conditional, ensnaring, and deferred promise by agreeing to the international conference. If Cairo had agreed to pay the price with all that entails of consequences which will not be in the interest of the Egyptian role, then it should at least watch out for the trap of the preparatory committee that Peres has set and to avoid exploding it in the Arab arena.

Al-Ba'th Cells Group Claims Recent Kidnappings

NC131143 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1125 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] An anonymous caller claiming to belong to the Al-Ba'th Cells Organization [munazzamat khalaya al-ba'th] told the Voice of Lebanon that his group was responsible for kidnapping Frank Herbert Reed and Joseph Cicippio. The caller warned against committing any act of aggression against Syria. He said: We give the Americans present in West Beirut 2 weeks [to leave the country] or else they will be kidnapped.

It is worth noting that this is the first organization to claim responsibility for the two kidnapping operations. It is already known that the Islamic Jihad has denied responsibility for kidnapping the two men.

2d Group Claims Kidnapping

NC140507 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0454 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] An organization calling itself the Umar al-Mukhtar Forces of the Arab Revolutionary Cells has declared that it is responsible for the kidnapping of U.S. citizens Frank Reed and Joseph Cicippio in Beirut last week.

The claim was made by an anonymous caller to a local news agency. The caller warned the U.S. Administration of the consequences if it continues its acts of aggression against the people of the region.

Umar al-Mukhtar was a Libyan resistance hero during the Italian occupation.

U.S. Hostage Cicippio Reportedly Moved to Al-Biqa'

NC150624 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, U.S. citizen Joseph James Cicippio, acting financial adviser to the American University of Beirut who was kidnapped last Friday morning, has been taken to western Al-Biqa'. The reports say that the group that kidnapped Cicippio is the same as that which kidnapped U.S. citizen Frank Herbert Reed last Tuesday.

An unknown organization called the 'Umar al-Mukhtar Forces of the Arab Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility for the two kidnappings 2 days ago.

Group Claims Paris Supermarket Blast Responsibility

NC121703 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Sept 12 (AFP) — A group calling itself the Supporters of Justice and Liberty (PDL) claimed responsibility for the bombing of a crowded supermarket cafeteria in Paris Friday, in which 41 people were injured, two seriously.

The PDL was one of two Beirut-based groups to claim a bomb attack on the Paris City Hall Monday which killed one person and wounded 18.

Friday's claim, to a Western news agency here, was made by a caller who warned the French Government of further bombings unless it adopted a "just and fair policy and put an end to its arbitrariness". [passage omitted]

Experts said the medium-sized bomb which exploded at the modern La Defense business and shopping district in the Paris suburbs Friday, was of the "same type" as the device which exploded in a post office in the City Hall building.

Claims 'All Past, Future' Explosions

NC150653 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] An organization calling itself the Supporters of Right and Liberty last night claimed responsibility for the bomb explosion which took place at a restaurant in the Champs Elysees in the French capital a few hours earlier. One person was killed and two policemen injured in the incident.

Reading a statement over the telephone, an unknown person told a news agency in Beirut that the Supporters of Right and Liberty organization will continue its strikes against the French Government until the latter changes its policy toward the peoples in the region. The caller declared that a detailed statement will be issued shortly. He added that the Supporters of Right and Liberty assume the responsibility for all past and future explosions in Paris, beginning with the Galeries Lafayette supermarket explosion on 7 January 1985.

Group Warns of Further Attacks in France

NC141545 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 14 (AFP) — A group demanding the release of three Lebanese nationals held in French prisons for terrorist acts threatened Sunday to step up a bombing campaign which killed one person and injured 59 last week.

The Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Prisoners said in an Arabic-language handwritten statement to a Western news agency here that the French Government "will learn very soon that we will not bow to any threat of any kind."

"We are clear, as are our demands: The immediate liberation of the combatants: Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, Anis Naccache, and Waroujan Garbidian." "If not the fire will grown even bigger, spread and continue," the statement said.

Mr Abdallah is suspected of involvement in the murder of a U.S. military attache in Paris in 1982. Mr Naccache is serving a life sentence for the attempted murder of former Iranian Premier Shahpour Bakhtiar and the murder of a policeman. Mr Garbidian is serving life for the murder of eight people at Orly Airport in 1983.

Three terrorist incidents occured in France last week, latest in a nine-month campaign mounted by the group demanding release of the three convicts.

'Al-Rafidayn' Claims Killing of Iraqi Vice Consul

JN150535 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] In a telephone contact with a foreign news agency in Beirut, an anonymous caller claimed that the Al-Rafidayn organization was responsible for the assassination of the Iraqi vice consul in Karachi yesterday. This organization first appeared on 28 August when it claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of Kamil 'Abd al-Husayn al-Zubaydi in Cyprus, labeling him as an agent of the Iraqi intelligence service.

Ministerial Committee Discusses National Charter

NC121125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following a Ministerial Committee meeting at the Beirut racecourse on 12 September — recorded]

[Text] The Dialogue Committee began today's session by discussing the drafts of the national charter. We began a full study of the drafts, and approved most of the articles. A few points remain. We agreed to discuss them once again at the next meeting, when we will make the final decision. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday [16 September] at 0900. Thank you.

Minister Skaf, Committee View 'Propaganda Truce'

NC130845 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Information Minister Joseph Skaf said the government dialogue committee began its session with a discussion of the propaganda truce. He added: We agreed that whoever has a private radio will delegate someone to represent it at a meeting to be held either at the security committee headquarters or the Chamber of Deputies. Discussion will focus on the problems pertaining to the observance of this truce. He described the atmosphere which prevailed during the [12 September] meeting as more optimistic than that of the previous session.

Karami: Alexandria Talks 'Departure' From Unanimity

NC131359 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today condemned the Alexandria summit as a departure from the Arab leaders' unanimity. While presiding over today's Northern Coordination Committee meeting, Rashid Karami emphasized the continuation of efforts and assumption of responsibility to achieve national reconciliation. He stressed the need for strengthening security and propaganda truces, bringing the posts and facilities under state control, and closing down illegal ports.

Syrian Troops 'Step Up' Alert in Al-Biqa'

NC121723 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports we received from Al-Biqa', Syria has stepped up the state of alert among its forces there, particularly in western Al-Biqa' and among its antiaircraft units. In Ta'lbaya, the same reports add, the Abu Nidal center has been vacated and Palestinians have brought in several antiaircraft guns. Syria has also asked its allies to take similar measures in northern Al-Biqa'.

Hizballah Takes 'Security Measures'

NC121705 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] According to security reports, during the past few days Hizballah has taken stringent security measures in the southern suburb, especially in the neighborhood of Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah's house and other sensitive centers. Hizballah has been supported in this by a group from the Palestinian Fatah organization.

The reports add that Hizballah took these steps after receiving information from Al-Biqa' that the Syrian forces have sent around 800 soldiers in civilian clothes to the southern suburb. These forces have taken up positions in B'ir al-'Abd, Al-Ghubayrah circle, the Khaldah coast, and other areas adjacent to the southern suburb. Hizballah fears that these soldiers will surround its centers in preparation for entry into the suburb. Hence it is coordinating with the Iranian embassy to confront these movements, and is deploying patrols in the streets accompanied by a land rover marked with the word Fatah.

French UNIFIL Soldier Killed by Roadside Bomb

NC131026 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Naqurah, Lebanon, Sept 13 (AFP) — One French peacekeeping soldier was reported clinically dead and another seriously wounded after an attack in southern Lebanon on Saturday when their armoured vehicle was blown off the road by a remote-controlled bomb.

(A doctor at the Haifa hospital in Israel where the two sergeants were taken said: "Nothing can be done to save" one of the two French soldiers of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, adding that his case was "hopeless". The doctor, contacted by telephone, said the second soldier was in serious condition with a shrapnel wound.)

UNIFIL spokesman Dag Leraan said here that four others suffered slight wounds and were treated at UNIFIL's Swedish hospital here.

The soldiers, all members of a French logistics battalion, were travelling in two troop transporters along the road between Barish and Arzun, around 100 kms (60 miles) south of Beirut, when the 30 kilo (18 pound) charge was activated in their path near the locality of Bafliyah.

There were ten soldiers in the vehicles at the time.

The attack was not immediately claimed.

Three members of the 1,400-strong French contingent of the UNIFIL were killed in a similar bomb attack last week near Jwayya, five kms (three miles) from Bafliyah.

On August 11 there were clashes between French soldiers and Amal Shi'ite militia over the shooting dead of two Amal officials who refused to stop at a French-manned army roadblock. Fifteen French soldiers were hurt during 16 hours of fighting.

General Jean Pons, UNIFIL's second-in-command, broke off a visit to Beirut on hearing of the attack and returned to the Al-Naqurah headquarters, UNIFIL announced.

The French general arrived in Beirut Friday for a three-day visit, and had met general Michel'awn, the Lebanese Army's commander-in-chief.

Amal Arrests 2 Suspects

NC140614 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] In a report from the south, AFP says that the Amal movement has arrested two people suspected of responsibility for the explosion in Bafliyah.

French UN Contingent Transfers Post

NC150633 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] In view of the attacks on UNIFIL, particularly the French forces, the French contingent vacated one of its positions east of the town of Ma'rakah yesterday and transferred its members to another position west of the town. This move is part of a plan to assemble forces in (?safer) places.

Birri Warns Against UNIFIL Attacks

NC131610 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, today expressed his concern over the south. He mentioned in particular the acts of aggression against UNIFIL and the terrorist onslaught by the occupation forces and their agents against the peaceful southern villages. He said that the situation in the south is very dangerous and critical and open to various prospects. The least of these prospects is the withdrawal of UNIFIL and the transformation of the south into a scorched earth territory through which the enemy and its agents aim to expel the southern citizens. Minister Birri warned against the continuing attacks on UNIFIL, as such acts have grave consequences for the south and its inhabitants, as well as for the national resistance.

Sham'un on Need for More UNIFIL Power

NC130912 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un has emphasized that the only solution to what is happening in the south is to increase the strength, equipment, and powers of UNIFIL. These forces must be authorized to defend themselves when attacked.

In an interview published by the *Al-Masirah* magazine today, Sham'un said: Intensive contacts are being held with Minister Walid Junblatt to resolve the issue of the mountain and to settle the question of evacuees with understanding. The state must give financial aid to these evacuees to enable them to return to their villages, he added.

Muslim Leader on UNIFIL Attacks

LD131226 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpts] There was a new attack this morning against the multinational force and, in particular, against the French UNIFIL contingent; in short, there is no end to it. I told you in the headlines that we have contradictory reports for the time being. [passage omitted]

Forty-eight hours ago Alain Menargues, our special permanent correspondent in Lebanon, was in the zone controlled by the UNIFIL. There he interviewed Husayn al-Musawi, the spiritual leader of the notorious Hizballah — the extremist Muslim fundamentalists, who are, in this case, apparently responsible for all the attacks against the Blue Helmets.

Reading between the lines, Husayn al-Musawi is quite unambiguous in this interview with Alain Menargues — it is he who is dictating the conditions for the continuing presence of French soldiers in southern Lebanon. Listen to what he has to say:

[Begin recording] [Al-Musawi] It is very important that the French think hard about their future from an economic, political, and general point of view. The Middle East is in the hands of the Muslims. If the French maintain good relations with the Israelis and (?if this tends to increase) violence against the Muslims, then that is not good for France, and the French should improve their role in southern Lebanon. They should be more strongly with our people in southern Lebanon against Israel and stop Israel and prevent Israel from killing more and more of our people, our brothers.

[Menargues] Do you think that the problem of UNIFIL can exert an influence on the negotiations on the French hostages?

[Al-Musawi] Those responsible for the problem of the hostages are Muslims, and the problem in the south is also an Islamic problem. I believe that there is, indeed, a connection between these two points. [end recording] [passage omitted]

'Arab Fedayeen Cells' Claim British Bank Bombing

NC131349 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 13 (AFP) — A message purported to be from a group called "Arab Fedayeen Cells" Saturday claimed responsibility for an attack Friday night against the British bank in the Christian-controlled Al-Ashrafiyah sector of Beirut.

One person was hurt in the blast.

The group, which first appeared on the scene on Aug 30, made its claim in a typewritten note sent to a Western news agency here.

It said it would continue its campaign against "nests of imperialists and Zionists hiding" in Lebanon.

On Aug 30 the group claimed responsibility for an attack that day against a British bank and one, a week earlier, against a branch of the Bank of America, in the Christian sector of Beirut.

Israeli Aircraft Raid Palestinian Position in South

NC121542 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1537 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli aircraft raided a Palestinian position at the Maghdushah junction adjacent to Jisr Sayniq at 1645 today. Fires broke out as a result of the raid. Ambulances raced to the scene. It has been reported that a DFLP office has been hit. Our correspondent in Sidon has just reported that the raid left four persons wounded by 80-mm machine gun fire [as heard] from the raiding enemy planes. We have also learned that a huge fire broke out in a building in Sayniq.

Fatah Revolutionary Council Target

NC121619 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Sept 12 (AFP) — Israeli aircraft raided Palestinian military positions south of this southern Lebanese port Friday, wounding four Palestinian civilians, hospital sources said.

The raids targeted the Fatah-Revolutionary Council headed by Abu Nidal, correspondents in the region said.

The Israeli warplanes dropped four bombs on the position and strafed it with heavy machine gun fire at 4:50 P.M. (1350 GMT), the correspondents said.

Earlier the planes flew low over the Palestinian refugee camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah, south of Sidon, the correspondents added.

Israelis Enter Kafr Tibnit, Destroy Houses

NC121935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Reports coming from the resisting south a short while ago indicate that Israeli enemy forces entered the town of Kafr Tibnit at 1600 today. They blew up four houses in the eastern part of the town under the pretext that their owners are collaborating with the resistance men. The owners of the houses are: Rida Husayn Tabaja, Husayn Ahmad, Tariq Kamil Mugharbil, and Ahmad Qasimi. The enemy forces are continuing their raids and searches in the town.

National Resistance Attacks Israeli Settlements

NC131829 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Groups of the Lebanese National Resistance, Amal, last night checked an advance attempt by a mechanized Israeli-Lahd force from (Tallat al-Ahmadiyah) in (Jabal al-Zahr). The resistance inflicted several casualties on the Israeli-Lahd force as it advanced toward the towns of Zillaya and Libbaya in the western Al-Biqa', forcing them to retreat to their previous location. Following that, occupation forces positioned in the Burghuz triangle fired flares illuminating the area where the clash occurred and violently shelled the same area. There were no casualties. The enemy forces later viciously shelled the town of Qilya, hitting several houses. The Lebanese Army on Tallat Zillaya returned the fire to silence the source of shelling. [passage omitted]

In the meantime, the Lebanese National Resistance men launched daring and successful attacks on enemy and agents positions on the Bayt Yahun road and on a hill overlooking the village of Arab Salim.

In a communique issued today, the front stated that at dawn today, its Martyr Jihad al-Khatib Group fired four grad rockets each at the settlements of Metulla and Qiryat Shimona.

In another development, the Christian Revolutionaries Movement of the Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for the following operations: At 1500 the day before yesterday, one of the Christian movements groups shelled Tallat Ali al-Tahir with four 107-mm rockets. Two of the rockets scored direct hits, inflicting many agent Lahd casualties. At 1700 yesterday, another group scored direct hits on the settlement of Zarit with a number of 122-mm rockets. The enemy radio admitted the operation.

Cinema Explosion in West Beirut Kills 1

NC121929 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] An explosive charge estimated to consist of 1 kg of TNT went off at 2040 today at the Etoile Cinema in Al-Hamra' [West Beirut]. A worker in the cinema was killed. Security sources said that the device was planted in one of the cinema's restrooms.

AL-ITTIHAD: Israel To Attack in 'Next Few Weeks'

JN131654 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
12 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Beirut — An informed political source has disclosed very important information to *Al-Ittihad* affirming the region will witness a military confrontation between Syria and Israel in the next few weeks or months. The source said he expected Israel to launch an attack against Syria on the pretext it supports international terrorism. The source said Syria placed 550,000 soldiers from its regular and reserve forces in a state of general mobilization in anticipation of any Israeli aggression.

The source also indicated the expected Syrian-Israeli war will force the two superpowers to directly intervene to settle existing differences between the parties to the Middle East conflict. He said he expected this intervention to be in the form of a call for an international conference with the participation of all concerned sides under the supervision of Moscow and Washington to discuss ways of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Reportage on Reaction to Alexandria Summit

Joint Communique 'Not New'

JN131417 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Egyptian regime's president has met with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria. A joint communique was issued after the meeting naming 1987 as the so-called year of negotiations for peace in the Middle East. During the meeting it was decided to send an Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. The U.S. Government and Antoine Lahd, appointed by Israel as commander of the mercenaries operating under its supervision in the occupied territory in southern Lebanon, were the first to welcome the Alexandria meeting and its results. These two welcomes may indicate the nature of the Alexandria meeting.

The Alexandira meeting was accompanied by a U.S.-Israeli -Western media uproar in an attempt to give what took place a content which does not exist and a fake portrayal of its significance and results, similar to the media uproar which accompanied Anwar al-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and the signing of the Camp David accords. The media campaign which accompanied Camp David appeared to be misleading and was refuted by following realities and developments which proved the Camp David accords did not achieve peace, do not represent a basis to achieve peace, and only further complicate the situation in the region as well as keep peace away. Coming developments and realities will also show the Alexandria meeting is not an action for the sake of peace or a contribution to genuine efforts to establish a fair peace in the region. This is because one of the two parties rejected and is still rejecting the necessary conditions to achieve peace, foremost being the complete withdrawal from occupied Arab territory, and because the other party is not authorized by anybody to make concessions to the Israeli occupiers and the interfering Americans. The second party is not free to make its own decisions after it accepted the Camp David chains and capitulation to Israel and after it submitted to these chains.

Nobody can be deceived if those who were gathered by the United States in Alexandria use words and terms such as international conference, preparatory conference, peace, the Palestinian cause, and other words which do not have any positive meaning when used by those who are involved in partial and separate deals, who resisted the role of the United Nations, opposed its resolutions, and ignored the principles of its Charter.

What kind of international conference do they talk about when they call for direct negotiations between the aggressor and the aggrieved party, between the strong usurper who has rebelled against the international community and those whose lands are occupied and whose rights are usurped, and between those who call for partial and separate deals and those who call for respecting UN resolutions for a comprehensive and fair peace?

The communique issued on the Alexandria meeting is not new to Peres and the United States. They have always called for direct talks between strong and occupying Israel, which has rebelled against the international community, and weak and separate Arab parties in accordance with U.S.-Israeli terms which represent Arab capitulation to Israel and acceptance of U.S. tutelage and hegemony over the entire region. What is new is that the president of the Egyptian regime, who had a historic opportunity to make historic decisions which would return Egypt to its natural and leading position in the Arab ranks and which would return Egypt's national decisionmaking seized in Camp David, has missed this opportunity and returned after 4 years to Anwar al-Sadat's position, policy, and submission.

It seems historic decisions need great men like Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, who nationalized the Suez Canal, liquidated foreign bases, built the High Dam, liberated the Egyptian economy from foreign hegemony, built the armed forces, drew up the plan to liberate Sinai, and stood firmly and successfully in the face of imperialism. Had the Egyptian ruler made a historic decision to liberate Egypt's national decisionmaking, the situation in Egypt would not be as bad as it is under the chains of Camp David, being subservient to the United States and submitting to the World Bank and the IMF. However, it seems the burden of the Camp David accords and the so-called U.S. aid and debts, as well as the strangling economic crisis resulting from the open- door policy and capitulation, were greater than the Egyptian ruler's coruage and ability to make decisive decisions and face U.S. pressures.

The Egyptian ruler has fallen before U.S. pressure and has relinquished even the conditions he himself made to meet with the Israeli prime minister and to return the Egyptian ambassador [to Israel]. But Egypt did not fall and it will never fall. Egypt is not with Peres or with Reagan. Egypt's national and pan-Arab interests are with the Arabs, not with Israel. The Egyptian people, who found out through their own experience that the Camp David accords, the U.S. aid, and the submission to the U.S. will did not produce peace or prosperity, will not stop resisting capitualtion and subsercvience and the leaving of national decisionmaking to Washington and Tel Aviv. Egyptians will not stop the struggle to return to their natural and leading position in the Arab nation. The Egyptian people will remain and everything else will perish.

Summit 'New Phase' Against Arab Stand

JN121451 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers: On the path to complete surrender to U.S. control and absolute submission to Zionist will, the Mubarak-Peres summit convened in Alexandria amid popular turmoil in Egypt and U.S.-Zionist satisfaction happily expressed by all the official and media circles in the United States and Israel. With the convocation of this summit hostile to Arabs and Arabism, the last claims behind which the Mubarak regime used to hide — or made some Arabs imagine it was hiding behind — have fallen, along with the illusions which were tactfully propagated by some people under the pretext that Al-Sadat's successor wants to be different from Al-Sadat, that Camp David's inheritor is looking for a way to rescue Egypt from Camp David, and that Mubarak is leading the Tabah battle with national Egyptian virtues which do not accept relinquishment or allow concessions.

Here is the ruler of Egypt sitting with Peres at the same table in Alexandria, exactly as Al-Sadat did with Menachem Begin. Here is Camp David and its false articles taking Al-Sadat's successor by the neck under U.S. protection to complete Al-Sadat's game in accordance with the same rules of surrender and terms of treason. Here is the Tabah play exposing a paper hero, now falling before the eyes of Egyptians and all Arabs under the U.S.-Zionist whip, to announce the end of the play and to give Tabah's keys to the enemy prime minister like a broker in a position of power and not like a nationalist with principles and firmness.

Perhaps every Arab in the entire Arab world witnessing the Mubarak-Peres summit can now interpret the Egyptian ruler's great enthusiasm toward Hassan II's treason and his support for the Ifrane meeting. Every Arab will also now be able to link the Ifrane and Alexandria summits. Mubarak found in Hassan II's treason a helpful pretext for reviving the Tabah negotiations and for expediting a conclusion to the arbitration agreement in order to convene a summit whose venue was set in Alexandria in defiance of the Arabs, in disregard of their sentiments, and in disrespect of their legitimate rights.

For the past 2 months, the Egyptian ruler tried to give Arabs and the Egyptian masses the impression that he is waging a difficult battle in the Tabah negotiations for the sake of Egypt's land and tried to delude those who can be deceived by such false stands that he is about to trigger a great disagreement with the Zionists as a result of his adherence to Egypt's right to Tabah. However, his meeting with Peres exposes this claim, as he suddenly offered concessions on the pretext of a great need for a summit with Peres.

Brothers, he who realizes the danger of Camp David for Egypt in particular and the Arab nation in general will not miss the real meaning and planned objectives of this summit desired by the United States and Israel, along with the Egyptian ruler, as the beginning of a new phase in the onslaught against Arab steadfastness and the beginning of a new stage in Egypt's relations with Israel based on vanquishing the Egyptian people's will and subjugating them to Israeli rules of normalization. The Egyptian people affirmed their rejection of these rules and passed their irrevocable judgment on them through their continuous upheaval to topple the Camp David accords and their regime and all their symbols and to put an end to any Zionist presence in Egypt.

Syria has warned the Arab nation against the dangers of the Camp David accords and has stressed the need to attack them and prevent them from being expanded. Syria has also wanred against the dangers of feverish attempts to beautify the face of the Camp David regime in Egypt. All developments proved Syria's vision of events and their developments was correct and that Syria's principled stand constitutes the guarantee for confronting the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and its capitulationist schemes. If the Alexandria Mubarak-Peres summit is considered a challenge to the wills of the Arab nation and the Egyptian people, then confronting this challenge requires escalating the struggle against Camp David and its symbols to remove their dangers to the Arab nation and Egyptian people. The Arab masses' abilities of steadfastness, resistance, and revolution qualify them to achieve this great national and pan-Arab mission.

AL-THAWRAH Calls Arab Masses to Action

JN130703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Imperialist-Zionist Onslaught Lines," *Al-Thawrah* says: As the joint statement on the conspiratorial Mubarak-Peres meeting in Alexandria declared the turning of a new leaf in relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy, Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli war minister, was saying in Washington that the military and strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States had reached its peak during President Reagan's admimistration. At the same time, the Zionist military planes were mounting fresh barbaric attacks on unarmed civilians near Sidon. As is obvious, the coincidence of these developments is evidence of the viciousness of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the area and underscores the need for escalated struggle throughout the Arab homeland to confront it and neutralize its aims. After this escalation pan-Arab struggle should deal a devastating blow to all imperialist-Zionist machinations aiming, in the first place, to liquidate the Palestine cause, and should negate the conspiratorial outcome of the capitulationist Mubarak-Peres meeting. Arab masses and especially those of Egypt are called upon now more than ever before to act without delay to save the cause from imperialist-Zionist scheming and to intensify their patriotic struggle to topple the Camp David regime, free the Arab land of Egypt from its fetters, and attain a strategic parity in the region as a basic step down the road to liberating the occupied Arab lands and regaining the usurped rights of the Palestinian people.

Iranian Economic Delegation Arrives in Damascus

JN130922 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 13 Sep (SANA) — An Iranian economic delegation arrived here yesterday on a 7-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the Economy and Foreign Trade Ministry. During the visit, the delegation will hold talks with Syrian officials with the aim of reactivating and bolstering trade relations between Syria and Iran.

CSSR Communist Party Delegation Arrives 13 Sep

JN140655 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation led by Comrade (Yaru Silavoski), head of the Agriculture Department at the Central Committee of the Party [name and title as heard], arrived in Damascus last night on a visit to the country lasting several days at the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

During this visit the guest delegation will acquaint itself with Syria's achievements, particularly in the agricultural and industrial fields. It will also meet with a number of party and government officials.

Al-Ahmar Meets Polish Information Delegation

JN141438 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1212 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 14 Sep (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today at noon received a Polish information delegation led by Comrade Stanislaw Wronski, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the party's central magazine. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sabbagh, candidate member of the National Command and editor-in-chief of the party's central magazine *Al-Munadil*, and the Polish ambassador in Damascus.

Talks dealt with the advanced relations between the Ba'th Party and the PZPR and between Syria and Poland in all fields, particularly the information field, which is important in transferring and exchanging the two countries' experience as well as benefiting from each other's developments.

Comrade Al-Ahmar hailed the fundamental and great role played by the news media in noting the basic issues of peoples' struggle as well as explaining and deepening them for the sake of progress and development. He pointed to the subversive role played by the hostile imperialist-Zionist news media to further the schemes of hegemony and domination and create divisions and estrangement among peoples in every country to push imperialist and Zionist aims.

Comrade Al-Ahmar lauded the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two parties and countries which stem from the joint struggle for peace, socialism, and against imperialism, Zionism, and the forces of hegemony as well as to build progressive, independent, and developed societies.

The head of the Polish information delegation expressed his positive impressions of Syria following the meetings and visits. He hailed the Syrian Arab people's ability under its party and struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to overcome difficulties, confront the enemy, and build a developed and progressive country.

Cypriot Socialist Party Delegation Arrives

JN141621 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — A Cypriot Socialist EDEK Party delegation led by the party's Secretary General Comrade Takis Khatzidhimitriou arrived in Damascus at noon today at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Party National Command.

Comrade Khatzidhimitriou made a statement to a SANA correspondent in which he expressed pleasure at visiting Syria. He hailed the great, prominent role Syria is playing in the region under the Ba'th Party and its Secretary General comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. He pointed out that he will discuss with Syrian officials a number of issues, the most important of which are political developments in the Middle East, the Cyprus issue, and the U.S. threats to the region's peoples.

Peres Holds News Conference Before Departing for U.S.

TA141043 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0936 GMT 14 Sep 86

[News conference given by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to his departure for the United States — live]

[Text] [Peres] I am leaving for the United States with hope, without any fears, feeling that I represent an open Israel with a stabilized economy, with a genuine desire for peace, an Israel capable of keeping its word. In both the political and economic fields I believe our agreements [sikumim] show that everything we said we would do has been done. We have done all this over the past 2 years. We have concluded one stage in the economy, that of stabilization. We have concluded one stage in the field of peace. Many obstacles have been removed from the path: the Lebanon war, the freeze in relations with Egypt, the policy in the territories. There has been a breakthrough with regard to the African countries and, to a certain extent, the Arab world as well, and in both fields the main purpose of my trip is to prepare the next phases in both the economic and the political fields. In the economic field, the emphasis will be on growth. In the political field, the emphasis will be on opening direct negotiations on the topic of peace. I feel I am travelling to a friendly country. The President of the United States, Mr Reagan, Secretary of State Mr Shultz, the administration, the Congress, the press, and the public have shown a very great amount of understanding of and sympathy for the state of Israel and when the matter involves the peace process, anyone who looks at the record [last word in English] will see at once that the U.S. eagle is more diligent than the Russian bear. I think this will be proved beyond any shadow of a doubt in the future as well. I believe there has been progress in the field of peace negotiations and, even more, I believe that with serious, stubborn, hard, and fearless work carried out with determination we will be able to bring the peace process an important, long way forward.

[Razi Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, on Friday when you returned from Cairo, from Alexandria, you expressed the belief, actually, more than that, you expressed confidence that the new appointment of a preparatory committee for an international peace conference would also be acceptable to the other part of the government, the Likud and at the end of the week we heard other views from Likud spokesmen. Have you managed to convince Yitzhaq Shamir that this term and the preparatory committee are within the framework agreed on between the two large parties?

[Peres] I do not know what an agreed on framework is and I am not occupied in contracting, satisfying, the Likud's views. I act on the basis of a mandate the government has and so does the Knesset. The government committed itself to a peace process and anything that process involves. The government is not tied, by its legs or arms, to one or two formulations. There are things we do not accept, such as a Palestinian state or negotiations with the PLO. However, the other fields are fair game for initiatives and I have not yet taken the post of a national orator. It is my job to show initiative, to further it, to find ways to overcome the obstacles and that certainly is in accordance with the government policy.

[Barqay] Am I to understand from what you say, sir, that you are actually going to Washington with no Likud backing behind you?

[Peres] You are constantly misunderstanding. I am very sorry. There is a Knesset decision, an almost unanimous one, that supports an international conference. You want me to refer to *Hadashot* and I am talking about decisions. I do not need any other decision.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, how do you intend to further the matter of the international conference in the United States?

[Peres] I heard those reservations from our radio and our television. In my own talks in the United States I did not come up against these reservations. On the contrary, under certain conditions, there is full understanding between us and the United States on the need to accompany the direct negotiations with an international forum, an international forum that has no power to coerce, that is not a substitute for direct negotiations. I never know who the senior officials are whom people meet on the way. I do know what the President's view is, what the secretary of state's view is, what the views of the people who deal with these issues are and I do not see any argument between us and the United States.

[Unidentified correspondent] According to the information you now have, sir, is there a reasonable possibility that you will meet with the Soviet foreign minister when you are in the United States?

[Peres] Here, too, whatever reports I have are just from the media, I have no other reports and I have no idea.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, your vice prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, said yesterday that an international conference is a big problem and if we enter it we will not be able to get out of it. First, sir, what is your reaction to this statement, and do you see any real chance of preparing a preparatory conference for the international conference?

[Peres] I do not see the international conference occurring tomorrow. I am very doubtful as to whether the Russians will change their position. I just believe that the Israeli demand regarding Soviet participation, that they should renew relations, gives Israel bargaining power I would not lightly dismiss. In contrast to this, if the Russians do not agree, I believe that all sides will search for an international conference without refuseniks, so I think this gives us important political maneuvering room but I do not know, I have heard so much about problems. When we left Lebanon people said it was a problem. There are those who, even when there were the Camp David agreements, said they were a problem. So we must compare all the problems that have happened to us and then we will realize that fear of statements has no justification in political reality. On the contrary. It is good that we left Lebanon. It is good that we signed the Camp David agreements. It is good that we implemented the economic plan. I do not get worked up about all this.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, if the Soviet Union opens its gates to emigration and renews its diplomatic relations with

Israel, will you agree to its incorporation in an international conference?

[Peres] The answer is yes, definitely yes. Not only that, but it will not change the nature of the international conference. An international conference is not intended to replace direct, bilateral, face-to-face negotiations nor will it have any authority to substitute for us or any power or to impose anything on us.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, as far as you know, what is the genuine U.S. position regarding an international conference?

[Peres] All I know fits in with what I am proposing. There are no differences of opinion, to the best of my knowledge; not with regard to the comprehensive view and not with regard to political tactics, between the United States and us. I do not accept all the interpretations made by anonymous people.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, to conclude, in the current political situation and despite the Likud opposition, do you see any genuine chance of furthering the process by the creation of a preparatory conference and, after that, of a genuine international conference?

[Peres] I see very many difficulties. I see a chance not a certainty. I see difficulties, particularly on the Arab side, in going to a preparatory conference and I certainly want to talk about how to overcome these difficulties with our friends in the United States. We must remember that anyone who wants a freeze, anyone who wants everything to remain as it is, has a policy different from that which I support. Nevertheless, I must say that even a freeze cannot be guaranteed. Anyone who supports a freeze will lead to a grave deterioration in the situation. Even the actions we are taking, even if they do not achieve the full goal, they create an atmosphere, they lead to a weakening of the state of war, they preserve hope, and the action itself has a purpose even when the full goal has not been achieved.

[Unidentified correspondent] Can a national unity government cope with problems?

[Peres] So far it has coped. I hope it will also do so in the future.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, to what extent would an international conference contribute to encouraging King Husayn to enter the peace process?

[Peres] The person who needs an international conference more than anyone, in my opinion, is King Husayn. Or, to be more precise, he needs international accompaniment, and I certainly think that either we will realize that the Russians are ready to accept the required conditions for them to join in, so there will be different relations between us and the Soviet Union, or it will persist in its refusal, as I believe it will, and then we will all have to search for alternatives.

[Barqay] Mr Peres, let us go back to Friday. On Friday you refused to answer a question about the possibility of a visit by President Mubarak to Israel.

[Peres] Matters such as these are not discussed openly. As long as I do not get certain answers I will not make any public statements. That is obvious.

[Barqay] Can we understand from what you say that you did give him an invitation and you are waiting for an answer?

[Peres] If I had wanted you to understand something I did not say from what I did say, I would answer you.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, today there was a report that during your meeting with President Mubarak he wanted to contact King Husayn in order to coordinate a common text and you persuaded him not to do this. Can you explain why?

[Peres] No, that is not quite right. I thought the issue that was on the agenda could not be clarified over the phone. I certainly am in favor of the positive, close relations now existing between President Mubarak and King Husayn. I prefer these relations to, for instance, relations with 'Arafat.

[Unidentified correspondent] With your permission, one question on the economic issue. Last night you met with leaders of the U.S. task force. When you leave now for the United States, do you have concrete proposals for some sort of U.S. aid to start off the growth phase?

[Peres] I would like to explain something here. I am not going to ask for money from the United States. I may seek other aid involving marketing, growth, investments, but not U.S. Government funds. I also believe we have been very much helped by our friends from the United States and I believe there is a willingness to help us within the framework of the budgetary restrictions currently in existence in the United States.

[Barqay] Mr Peres, before you leave for the United States, perhaps this is the political trip that will conclude your period in office as prime minister ....

[Peres, interrupting] That is a wrong interpretation again. I am not about to resign, nor do I have any intention of leaving the political world.

[Barqay] I said this was a trip concluding your period in office as prime minister and the question really is, you are speaking to us very optimistically about the possibility of advancing toward peace, but we know the situation in the field and it is that the rotation will be implemented in another month.

[Peres] So what?

[Barqay] What really is your ability to further matters when you are giving the keys to someone else in 1 month?

[Peres] I believe I will be able to further matters even more because I will be freed from several functions which are the responsibility of the prime minister. Not everything the prime minister does is what he chooses to do. He has to do them. And, with regard to political activity, I hope I will be able to increase it, not decrease it.

[Barqay] You do not see any obstacle in the fact that rotation will take place in a month?

[Peres] I see many obstacles, but in politics you have to get used to them and avoid them, not fall into them.

Peres Interviewed on Upcoming Talks in Washington

TA140753 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] In the political section of his talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz the prime minister will, among other things, raise the international conference and the war against terrorism. In the economic field, Mr Peres will not request financial aid, but he will ask for benefits for U.S. investors in Israel. Last night at midnight our correspondent on economic affairs Me'ir Einstein spoke with the prime minister at his residence.

[Begin recording] [Einstein] Mr Prime Minister, with regard to the visit to Washington, which I assume will comprise both an economic and a political part, where are your expectations greater? In the economic or political sections?

[Peres] In both of them, because in the political part, too, I can go and say: Look, what we said we would do has been done. We said we would leave Lebanon, we left. We said we would begin improving relations with Egypt, we did it. Difficult or not, that is a fact. We said that we would alter conditions in the territories and we changed them. We said that we would make more of a breakthrough in the Arab world and Africa and we did. Europe's attitude has changed. In other words, I can sum up 2 years of keeping promises or expectations and now I think the time has come to work on the next 2 years. I have had coordination with the United States on all possible issues: a peace conference, an international conference, relations with each and every country, a war against international terrorism, and I will not deny that I am travelling with the feeling that a very attentive ear awaits me. I know this from all the messages and correspondence I receive. I certainly want to create the potential for a contribution in this field, too. And I will certainly raise economic issues in Washington, but I will not request financial aid. I will ask for aid for the economy, that is different.

[Einstein] What do you mean, aid for the economy?

[Peres] Opening up markets, creating investment possibilities. For instance, a very simple example: There is a large world market that boycotts Israel. Japan, for example. The United States can help us to lift the boycott.

[Einstein] Do you expect gifts from the U.S. Administration with regard to the rotation?

[Peres] I do not want personal gifts, I do not need personal gifts, but, as the Americans say, and as the Jews say, this is the first time that there has been a government in Israel that said, a year ago: We will go and do this and that, and it did everything. Of all the governments they have helped, this is almost the only one that took the aid, did what it said it would do, and so I am going against the background of much credit for Israel.

[Einstein] There has recently been criticism from various directions, including from inside the task force itself [U.S. delegation of economists], about the fact that no genuine moves are being made to bring about the implementation of plans for investments in the economy. Following the meeting you held tonight with the leaders of the task force, do you think that more real content is being put into the concept of economic growth?

[Peres] The economic growth stage is now beginning and this requires investment and although it is true that there were not many people here, if you judge them by their means and the businesses they manage, I think they are no less weighty than Israel's Gross National Product. And they are ready to invest.

[Einstein] Did you get commitments tonight that there would be investments in the near future?

[Peres] Yes, but they want certain conditions. They say, we are prepared to invest, if you create the conditions and create them quickly. The conditions they want in order to make investments are conditions that are required for investments. The first thing is to overcome the bureaucracy. The second thing is, they say, decide on whatever taxes you want, but do not change them every couple of days, so that the investor who comes here should know what he can expect for a reasonable amount of time. And then they say, we will not only call on others to invest, we ourselves will invest. A Jew like Max Fisher says, I am ready to invest $4 million, $5 million, that is not the question, just let there be conditions to help matters. [end recording]

Reaction to International Conference Call Reported

Peres: Conference Coordinated With U.S.

TA150526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that Israel and the United States coordinated in writing the move concerning an international conference as the next step toward promoting negotiations. Peres made this statement last night in Washington in a meeting with Israeli journalists.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the document in question is a position paper brought to our region by Richard Murphy including the U.S. prerequisites for holding such a conference which are also acceptable to Prime Minister Peres. However, our correspondent learned that in a secret report sent to Jerusalem, Elyaqim Rubinstein, minister plenipotentiary in the Israeli Embassy in Washington, states that the majority of the U.S. Administration is firmly opposed to an international conference.

In his meeting with Israeli journalists, the prime minister said the possibility of meeting the Soviet foreign minister during his stay in Washington is still being examined. Mr Peres expressed his assessment that the Soviets will not make any decisions soon and there will be no breakthrough in Israel's relations with them.

The prime minister will confer today with Secretary of State Shultz and President Reagan in the White House.

Further on Peres' Remarks

TA150812 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
15 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive" report by Tzvi Bar'el and 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] "Israel is in absolute coordination with the United States on the question of including the Soviet Union in an international conference, and there are no differences of opinion on this matter," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said in a talk with the *Ha'aretz* correspondent on his way to Washington, where he landed last night.

It has been learned that Peres did not ask for a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Peres pointed out that he would be prepared to give up on making the inclusion of the Soviet Union in an international conference contingent on the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, if the Soviets made a significant change in their policy on Jewish emigration.

The prime minister said that in his new job as foreign minister he will have an opportunity to voice his views and he supposes that it will be possible to reach an agreement with Egypt and the Jordanians. He pointed out that the dialogue between the three sides will take place either in broad daylight or in some other way. "I think the conference is a most appropriate forum both for the cause of peace and for Israel. The Americans have coordinated their position on this matter with us. Soviet participation in such a conference is up to the Russians. If they do not establish relations with Israel they will not participate; we insist on the establishment of relations. However, if they open their gates to Jewish emigration we would be prepared to give up on this condition," Peres added. [passage omitted]

Peres noted that in his talks with President Mubarak he expressed his willingness to accept the establishment of a confederation between Jordan and the Palestinians but the matter was dropped because Israel could not heed Egypt's demand to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination of national rights. According to Peres, Husayn is not too keen on granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination either.

Peres observed that the preparatory team to an international conference agreed upon in Alexandria would be made up of Jordan, Egypt, and Israel, and the door would be left open to Palestinian representatives. [passage omitted]

Shamir: Conference Opposes Negotiations

TA141550 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Dan Margalit — live in the studio]

[Text] [Margalit] Mr Vice Prime Minister — one should almost say Mr Prime Minister-designate since you will be assuming this post in exactly 1 month, on 14 October — I would like to ask you the following: We have just heard Mr Peres' remarks to the effect that he believes an international conference cannot impose an arrangement on Israel and will not preclude direct negotiations. That being the case, why do you object to the agreement reached by Mr Peres and President Mubarak to set up a preparatory committee which will constitute some sort of prologue or introduction to international accompaniment or to an international conference?

[Shamir] An international conference is the opposite of direct negotiations. Israel has for many years adhered to the principle of direct negotiations and, by so doing, it has prevented the meeting of an international conference which would be attended by many foreign and international elements whose position regarding Israel's position is known. These elements are the five permanent members of the UN Security Council: The Soviet Union, the PRC, Britain, France, and the United States. It is clear as daylight that these countries would not play the role of extras in such a play but rather they would want to express their views and leave their imprint. None of us, including many of our friends in the United States, can understand what has got into Israel's head that it has given up on the principle of direct negotiations and it has agreed to put a great deal of its fate in the hands of elements whose interests run counter or are totally alien to our interests.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, exactly the same argument you have just expounded so clearly could have been made almost 10 years ago by Mr Menachem Begin who saw things just as you do. However, in December 1977, as the prime minister of his own Cabinet, which did not include the Alignment, a decision was passed in favor of holding an international conference with the participation of those same superpowers which might be unfriendly to Israel.

[Shamir] Holding an international conference is an operative decision and it should be contemplated in light of the circumstances at the time. Ten years ago the situation was entirely different. The Camp David accords had not yet come into being and we had not conducted direct negotiations with any of our neighbors. In the wake of the Camp David accords the situation has changed: We maintain peaceful relations with Egypt, the principle of direct negotiations has been proving itself, just as it did only a few days ago. On the other hand, at that time the U.S. Administration had been supporting and exerting pressure in the direction of an international conference — that was the time of President Carter. The situation is totally different at present, and the U.S. Administration absolutely objects to the notion of an international conference. We have on more than one occasion heard the remarks of U.S. officials, President Reagan, and Secretary Shultz, in favor of the principle of direct negotiations. So why walk into such a problem? It is hard to understand it.

[Margalit] Still, you have just said that the Begin government passed that internal resolution before direct negotiations had taken place. I think it passed that resolution after Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

[Shamir] The decision was made before the Camp David conference. I am not sure whether it was made before or after Al-

Sadat's visit to Jerusalem but, in any event, it was made before the Camp David accords, before the principle of direct negotiations triumphed and won the upper hand.

[Margalit] What about the remarks made this morning by Labor Party Secretary 'Uzi Bar'am that 7 years have passed since Camp David and it is a fact that the negotiating technique agreed, tried, and implemented at Camp David has not yielded any results? Do you not fear that our obstinacy and adherence to Camp David might lead to a dangerous political stalemate?

[Shamir] How can anybody say that the Camp David accords have not yielded any results? After all, the very fact of the summit meeting between Prime Minister Peres and the Egyptian president and the peaceful relations with Egypt are direct results of the Camp David accords. How can one ignore and dismiss this? This is the greatest achievement of Israeli diplomacy and and we should persevere in this way.

I would also like to add something: The prime minister talks about qualifications and prerequisites Israel will present as a condition for holding an international conference, and these qualifications and prerequisites are very weighty. However, past experience tells us that this is Israel's opening position. As soon and if an argument breaks out about holding an international conference not many of these prerequisites and qualifications will remain — they will be eroded and disappear into thin air. What will remain is an international conference and an isolated Israel opposite the five superpowers along with all the Arab elements. Israel will stand alone, weak, and will come under attack whereas we now enjoy a steadfast and strong position that is acceptable to a large part of the world.

[Margalit] Assuming that two of these qualifications — that the Soviets resume diplomatic relations with Israel and, what may be more important than anything else, that in exchange for Israel's agreement to Soviet participation in an international conference the Soviet Union open its gates and thousands of our brothers are able to come to the State of Israel — remain: Would that not be worth it? Would that be an unworthy price?

[Shamir] Look, the chances of such a scenario are very dim. Anybody looking at the situation soberly cannot conceive of such a possibility. On one occasion when I met with former Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko I told him: A precondition for Israel agreeing to your participation in the diplomatic process in the Middle East must be your recognition of us and you must change your policy toward the Jews. We object to an international conference even if the Soviet Union does not participate in it. We do not think we should detract from our strength and might — which currently represent 50 percent of the conflict — to determine the fate of the Middle East and our own, and hand it over to foreign countries and peoples. What for? Israel can gain nothing by it, and it will only be driving itself into a big problem.

I must say that I do not understand the prime minister's position. After all, the principle of direct negotiations and the objection to an international conference do not exclusively belong to the Likud and were not created in our ideological workshops; we inherited it from our predecessors. This is an excellent and persuasive principle. So why should we not go on adhering to it? It is not for nothing that the Arab countries are interested in such a conference. After all, they are aware of the position of the Soviet Union and the PRC.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, we know that in the course of the talks in Egypt Mr Peres and Mr Mubarak were very close to other formulas which may have aroused your objection, or as Knesset member Dan Meridor of the Likud put it: We were spared very big trouble — as the Likud sees it. Nevertheless, when asked about the agreement reached between Messrs Peres and Mubarak, Meridor said: I am not a kashruth supervisor. Had I been a cook I would have concocted a different brew, but even the agreement cooked up by Mubarak and Peres is not non-kosher. Is this culinary description acceptable to you as well?

[Shamir] He was talking mainly about the joint communique. This communique is more or less acceptable to us. It is precisely this meeting between Peres and Mubarak that proves that the latter had to take Mr Peres' views and positions into consideration; hence the result which is not that terrible. However, the moment we include additional international elements in the negotiations our position would change beyond recognition, we would become weak, and decisions would not depend on our agreement. This really illustrates the advantages of direct negotiations.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, I assume that in the United States Mr Peres will run into U.S. Administration positions that are close to the ones you have just mentioned, namely, against an international conference. If that is the case, could you please tell us in a few brief sentences: If you had written the prime minister's agenda for his arrival in Washington and discussions with President Reagan, which subjects would you have suggested that he raise? Which one of them would have been the key issue?

[Shamir] We heard about the prime minister's agenda for the talks today, and I agree with everything. In fact, the interests and issues are shared by all: the fight against terrorism; aid to Israel; political cooperation; strategic cooperation; going into joint economic programs — all these are very important issues.

I think the issue of an international conference is completely unnecessary and if the prime minister did not raise it he would be easing matters for his U.S. interlocutors and he would also be helping us all. I definitely hope this is the case.

[Margalit] Mr Prime Minister-designate, I thank you very much.

Levi on Direct Negotiations

TA141127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has told our correspondent that although the matter of an international peace conference was anchored in a government decision, since that decision the Camp David agreements were signed and they only mention direct negotiations and we must act in accordance with them.

Herut Rejects Conference

TA140831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The Herut Movement has said the Begin government only gave a one-time agreement to establish a preparatory committee for the Geneva conference and never made any decision giving support in principle for an international conference. The movement's announcement was issued this morning after our political correspondent had disclosed that 9 years ago Menachem Begin's government agreed to maintain a preparatory committee for an international peace conference. It was decided that representatives of all those countries that had been going to attend the Geneva conference would participate in it, including the Soviet Union and Syria.

This morning's Herut Movement announcement states that from the moment the peace treaty was agreed on at Camp David, we can only act in accordance with it and the government's agreement 9 years ago to convene a peace conference in Geneva is no longer valid.

Reaction Reported to Alexandria Summit

Shamir: Talks Advance Peace

TA141118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said at the Cabinet session today that the Alexandria summit advanced the peace process and Israeli-Egyptian relations, and proved the advantage of direct negotiations. [passage omitted]

Egyptian Envoy on 'New Chapter'

TA141126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni says that the agreement on Tabah arbitration and his appointment as ambassador mark a new chapter in the relations between the two countries. He hopes that now he will be able to contribute to promoting the peace process.

Palestinians React to Summit

TA140949 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] Palestinians across the political spectrum in the territories reacted cooly yesterday to the outcome of the Peres- Mubarak summit, saying it indicated no immediate progress toward resolution of the Palestinian problem. "I don't see that very much has been achieved," said deposed Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. "What was said seems vague, and I don't see any commitment which carries much substance."

Al-Shawwa said that political movement would be difficult without Jordan and the PLO. "Even relations with Egypt will stumble if there is no serious step to an overall solution," he said.

Jordanian Senator Hikmat al-Masri of Nabulus said the summit results were "not serious." "It's a beginning," he said.

Gaza lawyer Fayiz Abu Rahmah, who was named to a proposed J-Palestinian delegation for peace talks, said he had not expected the summit to produce significant results, and was therefore not disappointed.

However, he said, the joint communique issued after the summit "sounds positive. If it will be implemented, it will be okay."

Some PLO supporters were more critical. "Deposed Hebron Mayor Mustafa al-Natshah called the summit a "failure," despite its [words indistinct] of Israeli-Egyptian relations. "Israel's position has remained as before, there is nothing new," he said. He said the agreement on establishing a preparatory committee for an international Middle East peace conference was impractical because of disagreement on who would participate in the conference, and Israel's refusal to include the PLO.

Headlines in the pro-PLO *Al-Fajr* and *Al-Sha'b* newspapers said the summit had failed, and that Peres had offered nothing at the meeting. Both papers said the joint communique contained no new elements regarding the Palestinian problem. In its story and editorial on the summit, *Al-Sha'b* said that while Peres had scored a public-relations coup and obtained the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, he had made commitments which were rendered meaningless by his imminent departure from his post.

The *Al-Quds* newspaper said the joint communique reiterated previous positions of both sides, provided no answer to the question of PLO representation of the Palestinians, and did not address the issues of Palestinian national rights to self-determination.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj welcomed the summit communique, saying it was "a positive decision, which I hope will be put into effect."

Press Comments on Summit

[Editorial report] Most Israeli newspapers in their 14 September editions carry commentaries and articles on the summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria last week. The majority focus on the positive aspects and achievements of the summit, though several writers note negative aspects of the meeting's outcome.

Jerusalem's *The Jerusalem Post* in English carries a commentary on page eight by its diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris, entitled "A Milestone in Alexandria," which notes that the first meeting in 5 years between an Egyptian and Israeli leader "could not fail to be a historic-symbolic milestone." Morris notes that the summit took place despite countervailing pressures on both Mubarak and Peres, and passed smoothly. He states that what could be the most important achievement of the summit from Israel's point of view is Mubarak's reiteration of his commitment to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and to a comprehensive regional peace. Another result of the summit, Morris notes, is the Peres-Mubarak agreement in principle to an international peace conference, although the two sides still differ on some of the details. The writer points out, that the root problem of the Palestinian representation to such a conference "may undermine the accomplishment of Alexandria in all that concerns the expansion of the regional peace process," but adds that there can be no doubt that the summit will have an effect in inaugurating a new era in bilateral relations. The commentary concludes noting that "the cold slide away from peace has at last been halted and a reverse process, however minor, has been initiated between Israel and Egypt."

Tel Aviv's *Ha'aretz* carries a commentary by correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar on page seven entitled "Faithful to the Coalition Mandate." The commentary focuses on the Palestinian issue, which it says was not concluded in the meeting. Eldar states that agreement on this issue is difficult to achieve without recognizing the Palestinians' right to self-determination, and that Peres' refusal to support such a statement was the reason why "a joint statement of practical value for the continuation of the peace process" was not issued. The commentary draws an analogy between the summit and a balloon: "A lot of air but little substance." However, the commentary does conclude that without a doubt the Alexandria talks proved that the current Egyptian leadership still supports "Al-Sadat's peace strategy."

Tel Aviv's *Ha'aretz* carries a short commentary by 'Oded Zaray also on page seven. Zaray notes that under the present circumstances of a separate peace, Egypt cannot meet Israel's expectations of normalization. At the most, Israel can expect "cosmetic changes" in the bilateral relations. The commentary ends stating that despite the unimpressive outcome of the summit, one cannot ignore the importance of the possible improvement in the atmosphere and the continuation of the Israeli-Egyptian dialogue at various levels. Such an atmosphere, Zaray concludes, "can prevent misunderstandings and unnecessary friction between the two countries, and can even help in the search for political solutions in the region."

Tel Aviv's *'Al Hamishmar* in Hebrew carries a commentary by Dalya Shehori on page five, entitled "Peres Gained," which states that the "watered-down joint communique which Shim'on Peres managed to extract from President Mubarak at the end of his short visit to Alexandria, is a victory for Peres." The prime minister gave nothing, and received a successful visit with a joint communique in return, Shehori adds. The writer notes that the joint communique makes no mention of Egypt's demand that Israel recognize the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, or of the fact that the two leaders agreed on an international conference, and elaborates on the reasons for this. The commentator writes that because of this "the visit succeeded, but peace lost." Citing Mubarak's remarks after the summit meeting in which he calls on all the Arabs to cooperate and help each other, and in which he states that neither Egypt nor Israel can impose a solution on the Palestinians, the commentary goes on to say that perhaps herein lies the main success of Peres' visit: "A very great rapprochement between the Israeli and the Egyptian views on the ways to solve the Palestinian problem." In support of this claim, the writer points out that the PLO was not mentioned as a partner in Mubarak's remarks. However, the commentary concludes, the PLO will not get out of the picture so fast, even if the organization was not mentioned in the joint Peres- Mubarak communique. Therefore, the writer states, we must hope that "the joint communique, which is all good intentions but no deeds, will indeed make it possible to move forward, and not bring about a regression either in peace with Egypt or in the peace process in general."

Tel Aviv's *Ma'ariv* in Hebrew carries an article on pages one and nine by 'Ido Dissentchik, 'Oded Granot, and Shefi Gabay, entitled "A Fragile Achievement," which states that the "main accomplishment of the Alexandria summit was in the fact that the pitfalls of the past were erased and a new infrastructure laid for the improvement of Israeli-Egyptian relations in the future." The writers add that these achievements are very fragile and could be destroyed at any time through some action or blunder by either of the two sides. The normalization process could return to its frozen state were Israel, for example, to launch a military move against Arab elements supporting terrorism. To the same extent, the agreement to establish a committee that will prepare the international conference could remain without substance if, for example, the Egyptians insist on the participation of the Soviet Union and the PRC in the conference as a basic condition for the setting up of the committee. The article goes on to say that the Palestinian issue poses a major stumbling block: "The distance between Shim'on Peres' position and that of 'Usamah al-Baz is no greater than the distance between the Alignment and Likud positions." This gap, the paper concludes, if not bridged, could erase the fragile achievements of this summit.

Commentator Ron Ben-Yishay writes in Tel Aviv's *Yedi'ot Aharonot* on page thirteen that the summit in Alexandria was "a meeting between two hostages, in which their freedom to make decisions and their maneuvering room were restricted to the minimum by the internal opposition in their countries." The writer goes on to review the achievements of the summit from each side's viewpoint. For Israel's part, the summit "warmed up the peace with Egypt that had gone cold; it halted the rapid deterioration in the Egyptian public's view of Israel, and it created a renewed foundation for an Israeli-Egyptian dialogue and understanding." From the Egyptian point of view, the summit enabled Mubarak to "recruit good will in Washington" and even gave him the opportunity to display to the Arab world his commitment to the Palestinian cause.

Ben-Yishay adds that the summit also succeded, to some extent, "in proving that the peace between Egypt and Israel enables the former to advance the general Arab interests and its own through dialogue." Thus the summit gave the two leaders political-strategic accomplishments, and this, the commentary notes, is the way it should be. The writer concludes by saying that by declaring together with President Mubarak that 1987 would be a year of peace negotiations, Prime Minister Peres has committed his successor, Yitzhaq Shamir, to continue the process the principles of which he to a great extent laid.

Further on Press Reaction

TA140950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *Ma'Ariv* writes that the Alexandria summit ended in success if we compare its results with the expectations of it. And now, if the United States harnesses itself to the cause of peace, perhaps a genuine process of negotiations will be resumed.

Yedi'ot Aharonot writes that it was better for there to have been a summit than it would have been had there not been one. The Alexandria meeting means less hostility and more understanding and perhaps somewhat better relations.

Hadashot writes that a political breakthrough was not achieved in Alexandria and the prime minister's meeting with Reagan tomorrow is possibly Mr Peres' last chance to do something before rotation.

New Shin Bet Director Assumes Office

TA150531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The new director of the Shin Bet assumes office today. He worked together with Avraham Shalom during the last 2 weeks so as to allow the latter to transfer the job in an orderly manner. The outgoing director of the Shin Bet, Avraham Shalom, will go on leave for 3 months and will later quit the Shin Bet.

Ivory Coast to Reopen Jerusalem Embassy

TA141530 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
14 Sep pp 1, 2

[Text] The Ivory Coast is to reopen its embassy in Jerusalem tomorrow, 13 years after it severed diplomatic relations with Israel following the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

The decision of Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to reopen his country's embassy in Israel's capital is seen to be of special significance, in view of his position as a leading African elder statesman.

Charge d'affaires Kouassi Bile arrived last week in Jerusalem from Abidjan and will open the Ivory Coast Embassy chancellory tomorrow morning, at its former location on Rahel Imenu Street in the capital's Greek Colony section. For the past 13 years the Swiss Embassy has been looking after the building.

Abidjan's ambassador-designate to Israel, Jean-Pierre Boni, is to arrive in Jerusalem later this month to present his credentials, and Bile will remain as the embassy's number two. Boni, a career diplomat, is the son of the president of the Ivory Coast's Supreme Court, who is known to be one of Israel's staunch friends in his country.

The opening of the embassy will culminate a year-long process of restoring relations with Israel. This began with a statement last October in Abidjan by Houphouet-Boigny, that the Ivory Coast was prepared to examine a request to renew diplomatic ties with Israel and harshly criticized Arab countries which seek to force African states to toe their anti-Israel line.

Next came a meeting in Geneva last December between Houphouet- Boigny and Prime Minister Peres, at the conclusion of which Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche announced that both leaders had decided to submit to their respective governments the proposal to resume diplomatic relations, which were first established in 1962.

The Geneva statement was followed by a joint Israel-Ivory Coast communique issued last February following talks in Abidjan between Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Simon Ake and Foreign Ministry Inspector-General Yitzhaq Minervi, a former ambassador in Abidjan.

The head of the Foreign Ministry's African Division, Benad Avital, who headed the Israel Interest Section in Abidjan until last year, was instrumental in bringing about the reopening of the Ivory Coast Embassy.

LIBYA

Students Vow To Repulse U.S. 'Terrorist Onslaught'

LD141505 Tripoli JANA in English
1411 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, Shahr al-Fatih 14, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Libyan Arab students in the French city of Lyons sent a congratulatory message to the leader of the revolution on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

The students reaffirmed their constant readiness to defend the colossal achievement realised by the Libyan Arab people thanks to the Great al-Fatih revolution and to turn into suicide squads to repulse the American terrorist onslaught and defy American terrorism and that they are ready to execute the order of death at any moment.

Arab Congress Condemns Mubarak-Peres Talks

LD122002 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress today addressed a statement to the masses of the Arab people in Egypt and the Arab nation, in which it called on the free and honorable men of Egypt and its progressive national and pan-Arab forces to declare their rejection of the policies of capitulation and submission and of the sale of Egypt by the rulers who usurped power in Cairo, to Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

The permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, in its statement, stressed that the presence of the terrorist Peres in Egypt today is a defiance to every Egyptian and Arab, and is rejected by the Arab nation and calls for resisting it.

The statement said: What do the Egyptian and Arab progressive national and pan-Arab forces expect from the kneeling regime, which revealed its identity as a servant to imperialism and Zionism and as a pawn in the hands of the enemies of the Arab nation? The fig leaf has fallen from the rulers of Egypt. O' free and honorable men of Egypt, shoulder your national and pan-Arab responsibilities and give a firm answer and declare your rejection of capitulation and the Alexandria meeting and tear up the Stable David agreements.

MOROCCO

Italian Defense Minister Arrives on Official Visit

LD111349 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Italian Defense Mninister Giovanni Spadolini, arrived in Morocco this morning on an official visit lasting several days. Spadolini made a statement to our correspondent in Sale Airport and asserted that his visit to Morocco is the first of its kind; pointing out that the visit is within the framework of the distinguished ties of cooperation and friendship between the two countries. He added that Morocco and Italy are among those Mediterranean countries which strive to ensure that there is lasting peace in the region.

He was welcomed upon arrival at the airport by Moulay Zine Zehiri, the minister attached to the prime minister in charge of economic affairs, General Mohamed Achahbar, secretary general of a directorate of the Defense Ministry, a number of high ranking officers and the Italian ambassador in Rabat.

Received by Prime Minister

LD112225 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani received at his office today Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and his delegation. They are visiting Morocco within the framework of the efforts to develop Moroccan-Italian relations of friendship.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. The two sides reviewed the excellent relations that exist between the two countries. They referred to the importance of strengthening and expanding bilateral cooperation in all fields. They also discussed issues of common interest and current international issues, particularly the strengthening of peace and security in the Mediterranean.

Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, minister of state; Moulay Zine Zahidi, minister attached to the prime minister's office in charge of economic affairs; Major General Mohamed Achahbar, secretary general of the Administration of National Defense; Rachid Haddaoui, adviser to the prime minister; and Zine Elabidine Sebti, director of the Europe and America Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, attended the meeting.

Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini was also received today by the secretary general of the Administration of National Defense. The Italian ambassador in Rabat, members of the visiting minister's delegation, and officers of the Royal Armed Forces attended the meeting.

Italian Defense Minister Spadolini also held talks with Abdel Abdelatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, at the ministry. They discussed the development of Moroccan-Italian cooperation.

Holds News Conference

LD131623 Rabat MAP in English
1158 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Rabat, Sept 13. (MAP) — Italy backs the idea of organizing a referendum in the Sahara (formerly under Spanish rule) under the aegis of the United Nations as this has been accepted by Morocco, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini said.

At a press conference he held here Friday [12 Sep], the Italian official specified that his visit to Morocco bears a political character and that it is aimed at consolidating further the traditional relations of friendship existing between Morocco and

Italy and at contributing to establishing peace and stability in the Mediterranean.

Noting the particular context of his visit owing to the situation in the Mediterranean, the Italian defense minister voiced his country's solidarity with the courageous policy pursued by Morocco as this policy opts for dialogue to establish peace and stability.

He added that he is visiting Morocco not only as the Italian minister of defense but also as the representative of the Italian Government and of a member country of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Spadolini indicated in this respect that his country endeavours so Morocco and the EC come to an understanding for, he said, anything favouring a more Mediterranean and a less Nordic bent of the European Community is conform to Italy's interest. [sentence as received]

Even if at the level of agriculture interests are competitive, M. Spadolini said, one must avoid taking into account narrow material considerations.

As to Moroccan-Italian military cooperation, the defense minister said it has been envisaged during the talks he had with Moroccan officials to promote exchanges in the area of military technology and to consolidate cooperation in the area of training.

He specified that his visit was not at all aimed at negotiating arms deals. M. Spadolini arrived here Thursday on a two-day state visit at the invitation of the Moroccan Government. This is the first visit of an Italian defense minister to Morocco in the history of the Italian Republic.

SUDAN

Additional Reportage on Visit of Al-Qadhdhafi

Speaks at Omdurman Rally 9 Sep

LD121333 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2034 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a rally in Omdurman on 9 September — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. [cheers from the crowd] Brothers, we thank God our joint struggle culminated in a clear victory over the fascist forces hostile to the masses of our people in Sudan and to the masses of our Arab nation. These forces were an instrument in the hands of imperialism and Zionism. The era of falsehood, tyranny, and dictatorship has been exposed by the Sudanese people in the 6 April Revolution, in which the heroic Sudanese people joined hands with their Army and stood on the same side of the barricades. The agents of the United States and the agents of the agents of the United States were isolated on the other side of the barricades. [cheers and chants by the crowd]

Brothers, the Libyan Arab people who stand by you, and also the Arab nation, are grateful to you because you have freed the will of 20 million Sudanese Arabs whose will was forged and falsified. [chants by the crowd]

Brothers, many long years were [passed] during which the will of our Sudanese people was falsified by those fascists who misled us all a long time. Finally, it become clear that what happened from May until the April Revolution was that Sudan was dominated by an ignorant, backward, and fascist dictatorship that was not qualified to lead the great Sudanese people. By their 6 April Revolution the Sudanese people have improved the weakening and declining morale of the masses of the whole Arab nation. Brothers, you carried out your revolution at a time when despair was gripping all the Arab homeland, when doubts were reaching a climax, doubts the Arab masses are dead, that the Arab will is dead, and that the living forces in the Arab homeland are dead. The late Al-Sadat forged an alliance with the severed tail [Numayri] and with their U.S. masters and their instrument, the Israelis. They bragged and established openly and blatantly an alliance defying the will of this nation, and disregarding its ability to act and to take the initiative. They laughed a great deal, but they cried in the end.

The Sudanese people's revolution came to affirm that the Arab nation is not dead, that the Arab nation's will is not dead, and that its living forces have not been killed and will not be killed, regardless of how much the oppressors persist in their tyranny, regardless of the alliances forged by the enemies and regardless of their disregard for this nation. This nation is capable of defeating them and can disregard their dirty alliance. This nation is capable of wresting victory from the debris of despair and attempts to doubt its capabilities.

Brothers, your 6 April Revolution took place at a time when the gloating of the enemies over the ability of the Arab masses and its living forces reached an incredible degree. Numayri, Al-Sadat, the Israelis, the Americans and that dirty alliance all believed that the will of this nation is dead, and that this nation has become a flock of sheep. However, the revolution of the Sudanese people has destroyed all these myths and upset all such calculations and compelled them to reconsider their plans were based on a disregard for the Arab nation and its living forces and for its ability to rebel and to bring about its salvation.

The whole Arab nation must stand in respect and admiration for the Sudanese people who carried out the 6 April Revolution [cheers and chants], because it was an expression of an oppressed nation and courageous defiance by the Sudanese people and their Army against the United States and the Egyptian reactionaries, for at the time Numayri had joined one hand with the United States and the other hand with the traitorous Egyptian regime: one hand in Reagan's dirty hand, and the other hand in Husni Mubarak's dirty hand. He believed that he who forges an alliance with the United States and its surrogate regime in Egypt becomes invincible, may rest assured and may consequently disregard his people, the masses, the soldiers and the officers. He put his hands in Reagan's hands and in the hands of the U.S. agent in Egypt and believed that these are strong people, the imperialists and the reactionaries. He became reckless and imagined that the Sudanese people could do nothing because he was allied with Reagan.

The Sudanese people says raspberry [tuz] to you, to Reagan, to the agreement, to reaction and to imperialism. It also says raspberry to the United States and to its lackeys. [chants of "raspberry to America"]. Brothers, for your sake, for the sake of the Sudanese people, for the sake of pan-Arab security and for the sake of the Arab nation, your country Libya, as a state of the international community placed its reputation at stake as well as its national security and embarked on some adventures whose consequences were unpredictable only for sake of the Sudanese people. We allied ourselves with the May Movement and placed our capabilities at its disposal. We did this not for the sake of a general who was drunk and who wanted to carry out coup d' etat, nor for the sake of a handful of militarists. We believed that something was taking place for the sake of the Sudanese people, for the sake of our nation and for the sake of our brethren there.. This was, however, an era that the Sudanese people ended.

I thank God for crowning our joint struggle with victory. I return to Khartoum which I have missed, and to which I was deprived of coming for long, lean years. [indistinct slogans chanted] Thanks to your revolution, thanks to the alliance of the Army and the people on that memorable day, the obstacles were destroyed that had separated us during all these lean years. Those who tried to sow the seeds of division between members of the same family, the same Arab homeland, have lost.

The Numayri regime sought to transfer the hatred of his own person and regime to our brothers in Sudan whom we love and who love us. He wanted to transfer the hatred to the people. He wanted to make the sons of one people hate one another. At a time when there was no contact between us I sent him several messages, saying: Please do not transfer the hatred for your persons to the Sudanese people; we love our brothers in Sudan and they love us, so please do not transfer the hatred to the people. [chants: "Yes to you, Al-Qadhdhafi"; "One Arab nation, one Arab army"]

But, brothers, he has failed to transfer the hatred to the sons of the one people. He transferred the hatred between himself and the Sudanese people. We have been martyrs, [shuhada], — sorry, we have been witnesses [shuhud] to the difficult stage experienced by the sons of our people in Sudan — your masses, the Al-Ansar masses, the masses of the Democratic Unionist Party, the Al-Nasirites, even the Communists, even the Muslim Brothers, the revolutionary forces. They were dispersed and driven out of their homes. My brother Sadiq al- Mahdi lived with us for years in exile, in deprivation and with bitter patience. Al-Sharif al-Hindi — may God bless his soul — lived with him and with us. Several other brothers — there is not enough time to mention their names — lived in their country Libya with their brothers — At this happy moment it is our duty to give this testimony: for the sake of the Sudanese people, for your sake, they suffered bitter times.

There were people in Sudan during those years who did not maybe understand the feelings of my Brothers Al-Sadiq, Sharif al-Hindi — may God have mercy on his soul — and their brethren in the 'Ummah Party, the Unionist Party and the rest of the Sudanese dynamic forces. We were aware of their sufferings, years of oppression, exile and banishment. They were, however, our brethren; we were with them through thick and thin, we stayed with them even when we thought that they might not return to power. We supported them not because we knew that my brother Sadiq al-Mahdi was going to be prime Minister, nor because my Brother Ahmad [al-Mirghani] was going to be the chairman of Sudan's State Council, and so forth. We supported them not because we thought that one day they were going to be in power. On the contrary we stood by them because they were bearing the cause of the Sudanese people. [chants] We supported them because they were oppressed and hunted people. We are with the oppressed everywhere on this earth. So we had to stand by our brothers and cousins while they were oppressed by the Numayri facism, which was in a flagrant alliance — in defiance of the Sudanese people — with the agent, lackey and reactionary regime in Egypt.

There was flagrant defiance of the Sudanese people. [chants] There was wantonness. Numayri was no more than a deputy in Sudan for the president of the Egyptian regime, as in the days when King Faruq was the king of both Egypt and Sudan. [chants] We are with the Egyptian people and our brethren in Egypt, and we will ally ourselves with them until the subservience and the second dictatorship in Egypt are ended. Here, of course, we are talking about those puppets who were installed in Egypt by Israel and the United States.

I called Numayri many times and told him: Enter into union with Egypt and we will support you in that, even under the leadership of the president of Egypt. We will support such a union. Although Egypt recognizes the enemy I will support it, because it is better if you make a union, one country, and you recognize the enemy than remain two countries recognizing the enemy. He was not a unionist man, he was a despot, and you cannot have unity and despotism. I told him: Look, instead of the subservience to the Egyptian president that you are imposing on the Sudanese people, why don't you set up a union once and for all so that the subservience may remain discreet; — union and one people under the leadership of the Egyptian president.

In Egypt there has been a tradition, which we should all know, since the days of Mina [Egyptian Pharaoh] that the king of Egypt wants to have two crowns, to be the king of Upper and Lower Egypt and wants to be called the king of both. When Faruq was crowned he also wanted to follow King Mina's tradition and crowned himself as the king of Egypt and Sudan, two crowns, the Egyptian crown and the Sudanese crown. Al-Sadat also dreamed of the same thing. He wanted Sudan and said it belonged to him. He used two whips, one for Egypt. [audience and Al-Qadhdhafi laugh] So until the end of the era of Numayri and of his friend in Egypt King Mina's tradition of subservience was upheld.

Twenty million Arabs in Sudan, the will of 20 million people in Sudan was falsified, obstructed, forged. We used to hear Numayri's voice only, through his masters in vanquished Cairo. Where were the Sudanese people? Where was the will of the Sudanese people? He said: It does not exist. We said: Yes, it does. He said: no, it doesn't. But on 6 April it transpired that there was a voice of the people, a Sudanese popular will, and it was Numayri's voice that did not exist. [chants of: may a storm hit reaction]

Brothers, this is not surprising.

I thank the masses of Al-Ansar for organizing this soiree this evening. The Al-Ansar masses, with our Sudanese people, were the ones to smash Britain's hordes in this land [applause]. At the time, the Italian alien family of Mohammad Ali was allied with the English to enslave Sudan. But Al-Mahdi and the Al-Ansar masses had recorded legends in our history, an epic of which we, as an Arab and Islamic nation, are proud. It does not belong to Sudan alone. The Al-Mahdi epic is a heritage for all of us. The heroism showed by Al-Mahdi, the founder of the Al-Ansar movement, made him a saint; it made people later kiss the sand on which Al-Mahdi's mare passed, believing that Al-Mahdi was a messenger from God, because he was victorious in any battle with the English: any English force was destroyed by him and the Sudanese people were victorious. So much so that people believed that al-Mahdi was sent from heaven, that he was blessed, and they would kiss the sand on which his mare passed. But the heroism was the fighting ability of the Sudanese people.

Agents like Numayri, Husni and who else, Al-Sadat and the Americans do not know these acts of heroism; they do not study; they have never learned. They cannot read about the Al-Mahdi revolution or the struggle of the unionists, the struggle of the Sudanese people. They do not read. They do not think it is reasonable to read such stories. They are not aware of the existence of Al-Mahdi, Al-Ansar, unionists, the Sudanese people, acts of heroism, sacrifices, the scores of martyrs we have offered and our triumph over colonialism. They believe that this nation is weak, weak like its rulers whom they have seen. They have seen Al-Sadat, and such specimens as Hassan and Husayn and all those people. They believed that all Arabs resemble these specimens.

We are proud of the fact that the Arab nation does not mean these traitors. The Arab nation has a great heritage, glory and heroism. It is capable of offering scores of martyrs in order to triumph over these enemies who have transgressed and shown contempt. [indistinct chants]

Brothers, at a time when the Sudanese people have rallied their forces and destroyed fascism and dictatorship, at the time of famine when our children in Sudan were dying of hunger, when rain was absent because God was not happy with that corrupt regime [indistinct chants], we were feeling the crisis experienced by our people in Sudan — the famine and the drought.

Thousands of our brothers in Sudan walked to their country, Libya. Regrettably, many of them died on the way of hunger and thirst and because of the great distance.

Sudan has two Nile rivers: The White Nile and the Blue Nile — how can its people die of hunger and thirst? That is a tragedy. At the time we used to hear only of the severing of limbs and hands, of prisons for women and prisons for children, and the enforcement of Islamic penalties. In the year of the Ramadah [reference to rule of the second caliph when there was a famine 'Umar Mukhtar suspended the enforcement of penalties when there was a famine. How can we enact laws enforcing penalties at a time when there is a famine?

At those difficult times the Sudanese people rallied their forces and carried out the revolution and triumphed. From that moment we channelled all our capabilities toward supporting the Rajab revolution, the 6 April Revolution, and supporting the Army and people of Sudan. Regrettably, actions against Sudan continued from within Sudan and from outside.

I listened with great attention to the speech by my Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi. For the first time I sensed the gravity of the situation these days. I consider the speech a turning point. It dots the T's and crosses the T's. It has given a last warning and has given the last opportunity. Brothers, from a position of responsibility, pan-Arabism and pan-Africanism, I shall make every effort so that Sudan will turn toward building itself and healing its wounds and cultivating its land and rebuilding its factories. Sudan does not now need the severing of the limbs, nor does it need such penalties as 80 or 100 lashes. [cry of: criminal, criminal, O' Numayri] True, by God you are right. [laughter]

Sudan does not need now the raising of ethnic, linguistic, or tribal problems. The fact is that such actions are very harmful in this period. They are very harmful actions in this period. I say to you let us have an alliance with Ethiopia for it is a revolutionary country as I had instigated a revolution against Haile Selassie, the agent of the United States. The agent of the United States, Haile Selassie, was toppled by a revolution led by our brother Mengistu. We instigated him to carry out a revolution. We instigated the Ethiopian people to carry out a revolution and they responded and carried out a revolution. Consequently, we do not betray the revolution we instigated. We do not fight the revolution we called for, and we do not fight those who responded to our call. Moreover, regardless of the fact that we encouraged the revolution in Haile Selassie's time and the favorable response to our encouragement, Ethiopia is a revolutionary and progressive anti-imperialist, antireactionary country.

At the time of Numayri, Colonel Garang came to me and I received him in the tent bombarded by the Americans. He put forward to me his revolutionary program, that he wanted to liberate Sudan from the dictatorship of Numayri who was seeking to turn Sudan into a U.S. base.

At a time when Sudan needed cultivation, wheat and corn, they were surveying the land; we thought it was for agriculture, but they were preparing the ground for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. Look, at a time when we needed the land for cultivation, the land was not being prepared for cultivation but was being prepared as bases for the U.S. RDF. Garang told me then that Sudan was being turned into an American base and it was true; the Sudanese people were being dismembered, whipped and tortured in the name of Islam — Islam has nothing to do with these farces — his responsibility was the liberation of the Sudanese people.

In truthfulness, I have found this man to be a revolutionary, who is a jamahiri and who believes in the Third Universal Theory, the jamahiri system and the Green Book; all these are facts. He attended several ideological and dogmatic meetings with me. We trained his men in Ethiopia and we armed them in Ethiopia with all sorts of weaponry against Numayri and America, which was trying to turn Sudan into a base for its forces. Garang entered the fighting with strong support and used Ethiopia as a platform to launch his military operations. If it had not been for Libya and

Ethiopia Garang would not have been able to do anything in Sudan.

However, suddenly the Sudanese people and the Sudanese Army rose and launched a revolution on 6 April, toppled the dictatorship and chased away America. America airlifted its people for fear of the Sudanese people's vengeance, because America is the arch enemy of the Arab nation, of which the Sudanese people is a part.

Accordingly, on 6 April I rang Mengistu. After having congratulated each other on the events that were taking place in Sudan, I asked him to follow and wait for any new developments. Then I phoned Garang and told him that the common enemy, the dictatorship and America's hirelings, had been toppled and, therefore, we should now lay down our arms and take part in the revolution. I asked him to be a member in the Military Council and I asked the rest of the brothers, who were in Libya and Ethiopia, to return.

In fact, hordes of people returned to Sudan during that period, political leaders as well as military leaders returned to Sudan and joined the revolution during that period. Only Garang said that he thought that the transformation had occurred only at the level of the leadership and not at the level of policies. When a change of policy occurs then we will decide to join, he asserted. Regrettably, our Brother Garang has continued the fighting till this hour.

I have told him several times, in my capacity as his ally, and given the fact that we are both revolutionaries and jamahiris — Garang can never be considered as a reactionary or an agent of imperialism, this is a fact and we should remember it — that his current stance is wrong, I condemn his stance. I have contacted him several times and asserted that as allies we must listen to each other's opinion. Sudan does not need now fighting, blockades and the shooting down of planes: Sudan need national unity, needs to cultivate its land, to build factories, education, health, enlightenment and progress. Sudan does not need bomb explosions, killing banditry and the blowing up of bridges. These are unwanted acts at this moment: They are very harmful to the national interest. However, there must be a reason for Garang to continue in this course of action. The reason may go beyond Garang's movements, and be part of the factors that exist in this region.

I return to the speech of my Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi. The fact is that although I understood something very important from him, yet at the same time I was very annoyed and I felt that matters have reached a point where either the weapons are laid aside and negotiations take place between the Sudanese people in the north and the south and an alliance, friendship, and cooperation are forged between the two neighbors, Ethiopia and Sudan, or — as I understood — the Government and people of Sudan will shoulder their national [wataniyah] responsibility and will embark on a course of action regardless of its consequences. It [the Sudanese Government] sees no alternative to such an option. The fact is that I do not want matters to go so far. I wish Ethiopia to progress because it is a revolutionary and progressive country. I want it to be united and cohesive. I want unity, peace, and construction for our people in Sudan. I do not want to hear the sound of bombs and explosions. The sound of bombs and explosions should be heard in occupied Palestine, against the forces of the United States, the intractable foe. We must not negotiate with them, we must not placate them, we must not have peace with them.

The Sudanese people must be united at the present stage. I shall do my part toward Ethiopia and toward Garang [applause and cheers]. However, brothers, there is something very important which we must understand because such problems could emanate from you: If Arab nationalism should weaken, sedition will raise its head, and regionalism and seccessionism will emerge. Just like when the body weakens, all the germs that were dormant become active. If the call for Arab unity weakens, the call for seccessionism will become stronger throughout the Arab world.

Sudan is a country that has its own characteristics. First, there is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Sudanese are Arabs. No one can deny that we, the Arabs, conquered Sudan and all the Arab tribes settled in Sudan and are now found everywhere in Sudan. This fact must be well established and cannot be denied, and we do not accept that anyone should try to undermine it. This is an Arab country. The overwhelming majority of its people are Arabs. If you should open any book you would find that the Sudanese tribes are the same as the Libyan tribes and the tribes in Iraq and the tribes in Mauritania. In fact there are minorities and they do not exist only in Sudan — they exist in all countries of the world. Sudan penetrated deep into Africa: It incorporated other territory and other tribes — undoubtedly non-Arab tribes. However, they are Sudanese now.

If we should contemplate tribalism, regionalism, and ethnic affiliation then that will mean — and let us say it tonight — that an earthquake will shake all the countries of Africa, and not only Sudan. If we should inflame the volcano the process is endless. It means that all Ethiopia will be shaken; Kenya will be shaken; Chad will be shaken. One half of Chad's population are Arabs. Ninety five percent of its population are Muslims, and 5 percent are non-Muslims. Five percent are Negroes, the remainder are neither Arab nor Negro. Chad is made up of tribes: northern Chad is different from eastern Chad. Eastern Chad is all Arabs. That is well-known. The provinces of Al-Mahamid, Al-Rashidiyah, and Al-Salamat are populated by Arabs and are an extension of the tribes of Sudan. All those who are in the central region, the eastern region, the southeastern region from Abache to Ahatiya to the area near Ndjamena and Oum Hajar and Oum Damm and the area around Ndjamena are all Arab. However, they are all Chadians, Chadians.

If race and nationalism are raised in Sudan then they will be raised in all the countries around Sudan; all these countries would lose their identities. This means that Chad would become three or four states: tribes on their own in northern Chad, other tribes in central Chad that have no relations with either the south or the north, other tribes and races in eastern Chad that have no relations with the other parts of the country. They do not understand each other, nor do they speak the same language. I know them, tribe by tribe in Chad. They do not have the same language, and they have no common origin.

But all these artificial borders have formed the name Chad, bringing together all these contradictions. If every tribe or every nationality secedes, then this would mean that all the countries around Sudan would witness the emergence of rebellion. A Garang emerges in southern Sudan, a Garang would emerge everywhere in Africa. Naturally. Therefore asking for these things now, in my view, serves colonialism, even if those who make the demands are revolutionaries. They serve only colonialism.

I do not believe that Ethiopia would allow calls for secession because this would harm Ethiopia itself. We have exerted every effort for the unity of Ethiopia. The Ethiopians, our brothers in Ethiopia, say that if Eritrea becomes independent then every province in Ethiopia would become also independent, because Ethiopia is a union of several nationalities, several religions and Muslims are not only in Eritrea. In Ethiopia, they say that if Eritrea becomes independent, then every province in Ethiopia would become independent, because Ethiopia is a union of several nationalities, several religions, and Muslims are not only in Eritrea. [repeated sentence as heard] In Tigrea Province, Muslims constitute — 60 percent of the Ethiopian population are Muslims; 60 percent of Arabs are to be found in all Ethiopian provinces, not just Eritrea. This is the argument of our brothers in Ethiopia: they say if it secedes — because I have felt from the speech made by my Brother Sadiq this evening that there exists a final opportunity and I wish neither Ethiopia, nor Sudan, nor all this region to enter into these conflicts at this stage.

We need African unity; we need resistance to imperialism, reaction, Zionism and racism. We need cooperation in the domains of construction and progress. I told you that the important thing is that if the call for Arab unity weakens, then calls for secession will get stronger. At this moment Arab nationalism is extremely weak; at this moment there is a very [fateful] call for Arab unity. Therefore, the alternative is the emergence of tribes, nationalities, races and [disgrace] throughout the Arab homeland.

Therefore, there must be a resumption of the call for Arab unity under the banner of Arab nationalism, with all strength and force. We must be prepared to change the map of the Arab homeland. Time will be working against us if we hesitate in realizing this demand. Therefore I say: You in Sudan, now that you have undertaken the popular revolution, now that the Ansars [masses wanting unity with Egypt] the unionists and other popular forces have been dispersed, and the exiled and oppressed have, thanks be to God, taken power — we want to bestow our blessings on the underprivileged [Koran quotation]; God makes them leaders on earth, just as, thank God, you have become leaders in your own country — this is a great victory — now that you have taken power and Sudan remains the same Sudan, then a new Numayri came. He too took power and Sudan remained the same Sudan. This is not right; we have suffered, struggled, waged jihad and fell as martyrs — not for the sake of power, but in order to change the map.

I tell you: Now is the time for unity between Libya and Sudan. There must be a revolution. On the Libyan side there is no problem with unity. [applause]

A union must be established immediately between Sudan and **Libya. Any force from among the people that opposes such a union must be identified, exposed, and fought because it is the enemy of this nation, its future, and its aspirations. [cheers and indistinct chants]**

Unity, o' brothers, at the present stage is not an emotional demand, but it is a necessity, a necessity for survival, a necessity for our survival. Unity is not an emotional demand at all. We are not saying we want a union because we miss each other and we want to unite. Union is not an emotional demand now. Union is a necessity, a necessity for the Arabs' survival on their land. Brothers, they have gone so far as to [incomplete sentence as heard]. Now the anti-Arab plan aims to annihalate the Arabs and turn them into Red Indians. I assure you that U.S. imperialism and the Zionists of Palestine have decided to turn the Arabs into Red Indians: They want to apply the experiment of the Red Indians in the Arab homeland. The United States has decided to make Israel replace the Arab nation, and wants the Arabs to revert to the fringes and to be shepherds, barefoot, and hunters and on the fringe like the Red Indians. It wants to hand over the region to the Israelis. The Arab friends of the United States must understand that such a friendship with the United States is false. The U.S. plan has the following objectives:

First: To establish a Jewish state in the heart of the Arab homeland, and such a state has been established. The second stage is to enable it to seize the sources of water. In the battle that is taking place now you do not hear the word fedayeen — no, the ultimate purpose of the battle is for the Israelis to seize the sources of water: the Euphrates, the River Jordan, the Litani River, the Al-'Asi River, and the Yarmuk River, all these rivers. The battle will take place. They do not say we are fighting to capture the rivers, they say we are fighting to repulse aggression and the terrorists and so on and so forth. However, the fact is that the battle is over water. The Israelis want to control the sources of water in the region through U.S. weapons.

The second stage: we say to Arab fools, those who consider themselves friends of the United States, the United States does not have a friend: It has agents and enemies. If someone is not its agent then he is its enemy. Al-Qadhdhafi is not an agent of the United States, therefore he is an enemy of the United States and must be killed. True, that is the U.S. logic. Therefore, the next stage is the stage of the Israelis receiving the sources of energy in the region. When the Israelis are capable of taking over the oil in the Arab region the United States will enable them to capture the Arabian Peninsula and the Fertile Crescent; that is the oil of Iraq, the oil of Saudi Arabia now, the oil of the UAE, Kuwait, Libya, and Algeria. This latest stage is the Israelis' seizure of the sources of oil. The United States wants to ensure that its interests in the region, the sources of oil in the region, the Strait of Gibralter, the Suez Canal, the Bab al-Mandab, and the Strait of Hormuz remain forever in the service of the U.S. global strategy. It knows that the Arabs will not be guardians of U.S. interests in the region — even if there is now an Arab regime that is a surrogate of the United States, such a regime may be overthrown by a revolution overnight and all such resources may fall into the hands of another power — just as Libya was a U.S. base, now it has become a force opposed to the United States and an adversary of the United States.

Therefore they realize that developments take place in the Arab arena. There is instability, and such developments will result in the Arab map being changed. They trust the Israelis as the guardians of U.S. interests in the region. The Israelis will be able to control Bab al-Mandab and the Strait of Gibraltar so that the United States will ensure that if world war iii breaks out all the strategic straits will be in the service of U.S. interests. But if these straits are in the hands of the Arabs, or, as they say, in the hands of the friends of the Soviet Union, then the United States will be deprived of them. That is U.S. long-term strategic planning.

When they hit the homes of the Libyan people [words indistinct] a house built of bricks [words indistinct] it is not worth much. The United States with its aircraft, strategic bombers, F-111's that fly across continents, and 30 Boeing 707 planes refueling them [words indistinct] all to hit Al-Qadhdhafi's house — Is Al-Qadhdhafi's house such a strategic target — to kill Al-Qadhdhafi, because the United States wants to seize [tastawli] Libya, North Africa, the Mediterranean and the Arab homeland, hand over to the Israelis and advance in its strategy toward the Soviet Union so that it can be in a stronger position.

As the Americans have gone so far as to use their bombers and are now thinking of using their intercontinental missiles against an Arab state, that means that they have reached a stage in which they have decided to implement their diabolical program, that is, to annihalate the Arabs and hand the area over to the Israelis.

I do not want to tell a story. However, I explain the danger and I will tell you what counteraction can be taken to avert the threat. The only antidote is Arab unity. However much it suffers and however bravely it fights, In the final analysis Libya is a dwarf state in the face of giants. Sudan, whatever it does, is colonized. States like ours are like a piece of paper in the face of giants. The world is turning into giants now. Small states are now being swallowed. They swallowed Grenada. Who cried for Grenada? No one. They mined Nicaragua, the United States mined Nicaraguan ports, preventing Nicaragua from getting even the goods it receives from outside. Is there anyone who [words indistinct]? No one. They bombed us with their planes. Did we do anything? Messages of condolences, condemnation, and support.

But force should be met with force; force exists in the Arab nation. If we unite we will be able to defeat the United States and to liberate Palestine inch by inch. [applause and slogans].

The call for unity is a general call not only for liberation but, with practical arrangements between Sudan and Libya, responsibility should be shouldered by the ‘Ummah Party, Democratic Unionist Party, the Islamic Front which has approximately 50 seats in the constitutional assembly [laughter from the crowd], in order implementing unity between Libya and Sudan immediately. The Sudanese masses are listening, and they will chase anyone who retreats, deceives them or abandons the path of unity. [applause and slogans] [words indistinct] why sacrifices, why sacrifices, why the suffering? If it is for assuming power, this means that the struggle for power continues. Unity is the only way by which we can confront not only the United States and Israel but also famine, drought, disease and underdevelopment. Come and take Libya's oil and Sudan's Nile, and let us mix them together for the Libyan and Sudanese peoples. [applause and slogans] This is right.

Brother, I hope that you will not waste time, and that we will not be like the ostrich that hides its head in the sand when it is surrounded by danger, because this nation is surrounded by danger. Sudan is surrounded by danger; Libya is surrounded by danger. There is no way out of confrontation except through Arab unity and by changing the Arab map. The emergence of Arab unity will put an end to secession in the south and will defeat any separatist regionalist tendencies. With Arab unity we can confront the United States and the Israelis. The struggle for Arab unity continues until victory. Let us go forward.

Meets Siwar al-Dhahab

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[Excerpts] Khartoum, 12 Sep: Visiting Libyan leader Col Mu‘ammar al-Qadhdhafi today met the chairman of former Transitional Military Council General ‘Abd al-Rahman Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab.

After the meeting, which came in reply to an invitation extended by Al-Qadhdhafi, Mr Siwar al-Dhahab said he offered thanks to Al-Qadhdhafi for the Libyan aid to Sudan during the previous transitional period that was ended by the elections of the Parliament last April. [passage omitted]

In a related development, member of the State Council Idris Al-Banna today expressed satisfaction over the goodwill mission that Col al-Qadhdhafi will launch to staunch the bloodshed in southern Sudan. Al-Banna, recalling Al-Qadhdhafi's pledge to mediate between Sudan and Ethiopia and holding of contacts with leader of Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM), Col John Garang, over halting of the war in southern Sudan, voiced his idea that Al-Qadhdhafi will play a vital role in this regard.

Tripoli Carries Al-Mahdi Speech

LD131546 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2049 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Speech by Sudanese Prime Minister Ahmad al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at public rally held in Omdurman on 9 September in the presence of Libyan leader Mu‘ammar al-Qadhdhafi — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Thanks be to God. Prayers and peace be upon the Messenger of God.

Brother Colonel Mu‘ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Brother President and members of the Council of State, ambassadors and honorable guests. God's peace be upon you. [passage omitted]

On this good earth, with resounding voices and raised arms, we, brother, are motivated by the specific meanings which bind us together: meanings of origin, the age, the present and the future. [applause]

We are working to raise the banners of Islam in Sudan on a basis compatible with God's laws in a manner which reconciles the demands of the majority in Sudan with those of other Sudanese in an equality of citizenship so that there would be no injustice to anyone and so that Sudan would be both a father and a mother for everybody. Islam is a rallying religion which provides guidance and salvation to man. Yet the despot distorted its meaning in Sudan. [applause]

This multiplicity of races with which Sudan abounds is augmented by abundant Arabism. For this reason, the one Arab destiny has become one popular Sudanese demand. [applause]

In these present conditions, we are brought together by Africa with all its heritages, cultures and contradictions. Sudan is called upon by virtue of its origins, its present and its destiny to act as a bridge between its Arab nation and the African peoples with whom it coexists, lives with and is neighbor to. [applause]

The Sudanese people, brother, have wrested their freedom and will accept no alternative. They believe that freedom is the best system that befits the dignity of man. [passage omitted] Our people protect freedom, defeat the tyrants for its sake and guarantee it even to its rancorous detractors.

However, this freedom is not founded on air. It is based on a balance. There should be a care for the rights of others, all of them, so that the people of Sudan would feel a religious, racial, regional and social balance. All Sudanese should be able to enjoy these as a protected and guaranteed right. [applause]

Sudan is passing now through a stage of reform of all democratic practices in order to protect freedom under the motto of balance and to accomplish the remaining freedom, God willing, not through the tools of repression but through the confidence, might and willpower of the people. [applause and chants] [passage omitted]

We protect these meanings, brothers, and we make it a point in protecting them so that we will uphold the freedom of decision-making in our country. We will not permit any big power, with big strategies and overwhelming capabilities, to overcome our will to take our decisions freely on the basis of the vigilance, willpower, ideals and legitimate interests of the Sudanese people. [applause and chants]

As you see, Brother Mu'ammar, the Sudanese people who are brought together by the above meanings hold great love and admiration for you, stemming not from an emotional fit or a transient feeling but from the fact that you stood on their side during their great ordeal. [applause] You stood by them when the butcher embarked on torturing them. [passage omitted]

Brother, you and members of your delegation are witnessing at present how the people are moving, despite partisan differences which are in fact superficial and marginal, strongly and objectively toward a nationalist unity. But these people, because of their march and history and generosity, are today the target of those who do not like to see this candle lit. They are hatching intrigues against us. The ordeal we are going through in our south would not have been the source of any dispute had it been a Sudanese ordeal with a national basis, a nationalist Sudanese ordeal with clear demands. This is because we do not have any specific interests that we wish to protect in the interest of any particular party or faction or a tribe or any quarter whatsoever. [applause]

We are not anxious to safeguard the interest of any faction, party, tribe, quarter or class. All we care about is to safeguard Sudan for all its people. Thus, we see no reason for any other Sudanese to quarrel with us. And even if they have anything to quarrel about with us, we are bound to sit together as serious citizens, as men, to discuss and settle our issues. This was what we thought and it was for this that we worked.

But we have found out that the quarters that propagate sedition do not stem from genuine Sudanese differences but are guided, motivated, directed and controlled by illegitimate and unauthorized and non-Sudanese factors. [applause] For this reason, we are today tackling a clear and single stand: Sudan's basic problem, which impedes its march forward and which provides a pretext for foreign influence intervention lies in that sedition. It must be settled. The Sudanese people are determined to settle it.

We say to all our brothers: the people of Sudan are working to settle this issue. They want to settle it in a peaceful, just manner. If this proves unattainable, then we will settle it by force. We want all our kinsmen everywhere, and indeed from the entire human race and the international community which seeks or ought to be seeking peace, — we want from them all to stand by us in calling for a just peace and stand by us in the just war if war became necessary. [applause]

We are aware, brothers, that the Arab nation is passing today through a setback, weakness and recession. But despite that, we wish to affirm that Sudan and its people are opposed to all aggressions, near or far, against the Arab nation and its individual countries. For this reason, you may consider the Sudanese people to be on your side against any foreign aggression to which you are exposed. [anti-U.S. slogans]

We hope that you will carry from us to the fraternal Libyan people greetings and best wishes, for we have with them a common destiny which governs our ideals and interests in this part of the world. As we uphold these meanings and as we safeguard the regime that protects them we say: our strength does not lie in weapons. It lies in the faith of the people in their unity and aims and their determination to achieve them. [passage omitted]

Attends Friday Prayers

LD121857 Tripoli JANA in English
1802 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 8, Shahr al-Fat-h 12, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Today the leader of the revolution performed the Friday prayers at the "Al-Nilayn al-Jamea" mosque in Omdurman.

The Friday preacher praised the leader's deeds. Addressing the masses of attendants of prayers at the mosque, he said:

"There is no leader among us Islam and Muslims treasure like him who bears the troubles of his nation and strongly defends it in the steadfastness of the daring brave believer". [sentence as received]

He added: "We assure the loyal believer, leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of our backing and standing with him as one rank together with our prayers always for his victory over Arab's and Muslims' enemies".

When the leader got out of the mosque, the crowds of worshipers were chanting "Allah-u-akbar...al-Fatih is an Islamic revolution" and "Down with crusade's hatred, down with America".

Cancels University Address

NC122016 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1948 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Sep (Mena) — A meeting at Khartoum University that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was scheduled to address this evening on the subject of developments in the Arab world has been cancelled. Some people attributed the cancellation to security considerations, while others said the reasons were political.

The meeting, which was arranged by Khartoum University Students Union, was announced through loudspeakers, and people were urged to attend. Approximately 5,000 people assembled in the university campus after 1900. About 1 and 1/2 hours later it was announced that Col al-Qadhdhafi was indisposed and would not be coming. He sent his apologies.

Meets Khartoum Student Leader

JN131804 Khartoum SUNA in English
1740 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 13 (SUNA) — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today met with Chairman of Khartoum University students Union (KUSU) Zaydan 'Abdu Zaydan where they reviewed the Sudanese students movement's effective and poineer role in the process of national struggle. The meeting also tackled relations between the student movement in Sudan and Libya and means of promoting them further.

KUSU Chairman Zaydan said the meeting discussed the issue of the Arab and Islamic people's unity pointing out that the union has expressed welcome over the unity in general but after the unification of the Sudanese will which is the base for the state's unity and represents the first step for the comprehensive unity of the Arab and Islamic peoples.

KUSU condemned the imperialist and Zionist attempts aiming at tearing the Arab ranks. It also denounced the Israeli Prime Minister's visit to Morocco and Egypt. The Libyan leader hailed the role of the Sudanese student movement in the national struggle.

Gives Television Interview

LD131350 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2113 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From a special program devoted to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Sudan; interview with al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified interviewer for Sudanese television in Khartoum on 12 September — recorded]

[Text] [Interviewer] Dear viewers, I present to you the Brother Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. This meeting revolves on the brother president's impressions of this visit.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all, I am not a president.

[Interviewer] Leader.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I thank Sudanese television for providing me with this opportunity to speak to my brothers in Sudan. Of course this is not my first visit to Sudan; I was accustomed to visiting Sudan every year in the seventies. And I am attached to Sudan and I love its climate, atmosphere and its people. But the severed tail deprived us of this annual tradition over the last few years. However, thank God the revolution of the Sudanese people and its heroic Army erupted on 6 April and the dear ones were returned to each other and I returned to my kinsmen and brothers, and I returned to Sudan once again. There was the start of a revival of popular joy which I noticed during this visit, but it is not all the popular activities that I had expected. There is still some apprehension, some hesitation, yet it is the start of a popular, democratic climate. But it still in need of a [revolutionary] spirit to kindle it and trigger off the full popular capabilities of the masses of the great Sudanese people.

[Interviewer] Brother, there is a question concerning the Third World Theory.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is on the whole expressed by the Green Book in its three volumes, and then in a series of explanations called commentary, which are lectures I gave, most of them at universities, explaining the Green Book, or at international seminars on the Green Book held at various universities in the world. All these formed what is called commentary on the Green Book. Anyone who wants to understand this theory, in addition to its backbone, the Green Book, should acquaint himself with the light shed on it in what is called the commentary on the Green Book.

Generally, I wrote the Green Book on the basis of my own ideas and my study of history, particularly political history. I have compiled in this book the results of mankind's experience and its long suffering through the past ages in the political, economic and social fields. I realized that there was a chronic struggle for power and that all people aspire to acquire power. I have found that whenever someone achieved power, others rise to contend with him over it. If the one achieving power is an individual, other individuals vie with him. If it is a party that acquired power, other parties contend with it. Hence I realized that the struggle for power would end if the whole people acquired authority. Why then waste time? We should enable all people to acquire authority.

This, however, leads to the historic question of how can all people acquire power, how can the millions of people run the affairs of government together? In the absence of a reply to this question, a justification was found for the dictatorships that the world has seen as a proxy for the masses and for ruling in the name of the masses. All these were in the final analysis nothing but instruments for the suppression and repression of the masses and for the exploitation of the masses.

But the Green Book has come to provide the answer to this historic question: How can the millions rule themselves by themselves? Chapter 1 of the Greek Book states in this regard that this can be done through the people's conferences and people's committees. In this way, the million-strong masses can rule themselves by themselves.

I am not the architect who devised the people's conferences and people's committees: I have noticed that whenever authority collapses in any country throughout history, and the people felt that they have remained without a government, they automatically organized themselves in people's conferences and people's committees. This has happened in the case of the French Revolution, the Chinese Revolution, and so on, in all revolutions which I need not name now. In the case of all revolutions, whenever authority collapses, the peoples got organized in people's conferences and people's committees. However, when authority is assumed by the revolutionary forces, the masses become deprived of the opportunity. I felt it would be wrong for us to deprive the masses of such an opportunity. Hence I assert that, whenever a revolution takes place, the people should be left to set up people's authority, for the people will automatically organize themselves in people's conference and committees.

I advocate that once these people's conferences and committees have been set up, there should be no interference with them and the people should not be pushed back from the streets to their homes and a government formed. Thus the struggle of the masses would triumph and the revolution should hand over power. Otherwise another revolution would take place and there would be a vicious circle. The constant struggle for power should end; after the masses triumph through revolution they should establish people's authority, the authority of all peoples through the people's conference and people's committees. Hence, the struggle for power would end. Thus the popular conferences and popular committees are the end of the road in the masses' struggle and are the solution to the problem of democracy.

The word democracy, is composed of two parts: "demo" and "cracy". "Cracy" means chairs [karasi] in Arabic. Thus democracy means the people sit on chairs. If anyone else sits on the chairs this means there is no democracy.

There is no democratic representation. There is no democracy in any government ruling any people even if it is a government serving the interests of the people. Democracy means the peoples should constantly be on the chairs. If the people sit on the chairs, that would be democracy. If anyone else sits on the chairs, then there will be no democracy. You can call it whatever you like, but it is no democracy. There can be no democracy without people's conferences. The conferences and committees should be everywhere.

This cannot take place, however, without a revolutionary movement. There should be a movement favorable for this. Hence the movement of the revolutionary committees. A movement of revolutionary committees should be born. There should be a revolutionary committee in every populated place, in every quarter and in every region, to instigate the masses to assume authority and to run authority and to help the masses in the formation of the conferences and committees. Without revolutionary committees it would be difficult for the masses to automatically take the initiative. The revolutionary committees are the motors. They are the nerves of the masses.

Of course, this theory is explained in Chapter 2 of the Green Book. The democratic process of conferences and committees needs some content, which is economic content as explained in Chapter 2 of the Green Book — an economic content which would destroy the unjust relations among the peoples in the streets so that they would become equals through the people's conferences. Thus the land becomes the property of all, and everyone would exploit it through his own individual endeavor and not through the exploitation of the others for satisfying his own needs. Thus the house becomes the property of him who lives in it. The workers become partners. Each one will reap the results of his work and sweat and an end would thus be put to man's exploitation of man, and man's subservience to another. Most of this is contained in chapter 2 of the Green Book.

As to chapter 3 of the Green Book, it deals with the social structure. It deals with the social formation and explains social formations: how a family came to be, how a tribe came to be and how a nation came to exist. One has to read the chapter.

[Interviewer] This is the theory. What about the implementation aspect?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The implementation aspect is first, as exists now in Libya. In a general speech I called on the people to assume authority and form people's authority as an escalation of the September Revolution, which was carried out by soldiers, of course. The masses assumed authority — I mean every village, every city, every street was taken by the people. The masses descended suddenly on offices and old administrations. Directors, governors and administrative officers, all were ousted and replaced with people's committees selected from the masses. The masses then got organized in people's conferences. These conferences are sometimes big and it seems difficult to hold a discussion at them. They divide themselves into smaller ones. Thus there are in Libya today some 2,000 basic people's conferences and thousands of people's committees. The conferences are sovereign and the people's committees selected by the conferences implement the resolutions of the people's conferences. This means there will be no laws without the approval of the people's conferences. In other words they are issued by every citizen who took part in them so that the law acquires sanctity.

No law will thus be sanctified until every citizen has participated in its formulation, approved it and signed it. Such a law would be obeyed by the citizens. But to ask the citizens to obey a law formulated by the government would be an act of repression. However, religious laws are holy because the peoples believe in religion.

On this occasion, what is called Islamic Shari'ah is not religion. The Islamic Shari'ah is positive law made by a number of jurists, like the laws which are now being enacted by graduates of law faculties. Had they been Muslims it would be possible even to call them Shari'ah. What is called now Islamic Shari'ah is the heritage of the Islamic world and the Islamic States. It is indeed a purely civil heritage which has no relation to Islam. There is nothing that concerns religion other than the Koran and any texts that exist in the Koran are those which we adhere to. Anything else, all the yellow books, the huge books, the works of the four tenth, fifth and sixth imams are all civil literary works. All that followed the death of the Prophet Muhammad, may God's peace and prayers be upon him, is civil authority, struggle for authority, presidents of republics, amirs and kings.

Even 'Umar Al-Khattab is called Commander of the Faithful. He is an amir like any amir or king today, who could be right or wrong, but he has nothing to do with religion. Religion ends with the Prophet. Consequently we calculate the years from the day of the death of the Prophet Muhammad, because his death is very, very important, because it indicates the death of the last prophet sent to mankind and the last contact between heaven and earth and the last words of the revelation, and the whole Islamic world should use it to calculate the years, not the hegira, because the hegira is one of a series of events in the life of the Prophet and the life of Islam. His death eclipsed them. The Prophet did calculate the years with reference to the hegira because he was not dead yet. Since he died we should use the date of his death as a point of reference, because with his death religion ended [words indistinct]

As to what is now called the Islamic Shari'ah, this is in fact a civil heritage which has nothing to do with religion, and those who are known as orthodox caliphs [al-khulafa al-rashidin] have nothing to do with religion. They are ordinary people, presidents of republics, kings, call them waht you like.

The practice now is that no law is issued and has authority unless it is issued by the people's conferences. That is by all the people. The people's conferences are sovereign, they decide and the people's committees implement. This is the practical implementation of democracy, the jamahiri regime.

[Interviewer] All right, is the Third World Theory being implemented in the world?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] On the whole the world is inevitably turning toward the jamahiriyah. All the studies and follow-ups of developments in the world lead to the jamahiri regme as an inevitable last stage. First there were monarchies where the kings own the earth and what is on it. This has become a joke. Then came the republics where the people choose the king — the president of the republic is in fact a chosen or uncrowned king. Some presidents are for life, that is they are kings. In the third stage the people dispense with the choosing of their ruler and they govern themselves. This is the era of the masses, the era of the jamahiri regime, where people serve themselves and do not need to choose anyone to govern them.

There is no substitute for the people, representation is humbug, because you cannot represent the situation of another person. No matter how close one might be — if he was sick for example, you cannot represent his state of illness from his point of view. No one who represents the people can reflect the aspirations and hopes of the masses, however sincere he might be. So we must let the masses express their own aspirations and hopes by themselves. They must govern directly through the people's conferences and people's committees.

In [word indistinct], in central America, in Nicaragua, and in Africa, in Ghana, Burkina Faso and Uganda, these are considered in fact jamahiriyahs. There are people's conferences. People's committees, revolutionary committees exist in them, but they face a period of time until they develop. Revolutionary committees hav enow spread all over the world. There is no country which does not have secret or open revolutionary committees. There is an international movement, a green movement, whose task is to bring about the era of the masses, to incite the masses to assume authority and the jamahiri regime rises, people assume authority and the struggle for power ends. Wealth is distributed among the people of the country and each one takes his share and the struggle for wealth ends. The army disappears, the army vanishes, the police vanish, an armed people who cannot be defeated are created. And the masses carry out all the tasks: defense, security, decision-making.

[Words indistinct] in Libya the police disappeared and now there is local people's security. The people form this security as they wish. The Army is on its way to oblivion and it will be replaced by the armed people. Now the training of the people is in full swing so that we become for instance a group of people who remain under arms for several months and who then rest, to be replaced by another group and so on.

[Interviewer] There is a question: How, your excellency, can the Arab and African states reconcile their Africanism and Arabism?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all we should ask why this issue is being raised now, in these years and at this stage, despite the fact that this an ancient issue, very ancient — it goes back hundreds of years. Sudan is hundreds of years old. Why is the issue of the south being raised in these years only? The same problem exists in Iraq and Mauritania faces the same problem.

The truth is that pan-Arabism has now been weakened. The call for Arab unity has grown faint. Arab unity itself has not materialized. This encourages [al-shu'ubiyah] a rejection of the supremacy of the Arabs.

Everyone has started to think how to achieve separation from this sick body or how to take revenge because perhaps he felt that the great Arab and Islamic majority used to deprive him of his rights and oppress him. Now he feels that this overwhelming majority has begun to weaken and he is now recovering his esteem and taking revenge, had the call for pan-Arabism been strong there would not have been a rejection call to be heard, and had Arab unity materialized it would not have been possible for every tribe to demand to assert its personality and voice rejectionist claims.

As for the Arab states, in fact we are Arabs and Africans at the same time, but the Arab homeland extended and has come to include non-Arab minorities. Of course, away from politics, away from Sudan and from any country, if I a speak as a jurist or express my beliefs theoretically, I call on the Arabs to keep their hands off everything which is not Arab. The Kurds, the Negroes, any non-Arab minority has the right to independence. [words indistinct]

In truth I believe in the masses and I believe that the solution to the problem of the minorities is the establishment of the jamahiri regime. The jamahiri regime does not ask you about your religion, nor about your nationality, nor about your language, nor your origin. Because the people's conferences are of the people, all the people are equal members. They have no council of ministers, nor ambassadors, nor ministries to say how many ministers to allocate to the minority. And they have no parliaments to say how many seats to give to this minority and how many ministers and how many ambassadors to give to this minority. This problem exists, even in Egypt between the Copts and the Arabs. What I call for is the jamahiri regime where people's authority, the government of all the people, the authority of all the people exist. This will end the problems of the minority.

[Interviewer] What are the horizons of cooperation and joint projects between Sudan and the Jamahiriyah?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] I call for the establishment of a union between the two countries. Any action other than unity is a waste of time and a blurring of the issue, and will lead to dangers in the future. There would be danger for pan-Arabism and our existence if Arab unity is not established. Now the atmosphere is suitable for establishing a union between Sudan and Libya. Regardless of the time needed for the establishment of a union, there are huge potentials between the two countries. We can achieve economic integration and benefits for both peoples. Libya has oil and oil derivatives, cement and chemical industries, and 2000 km of coast on the Mediterranean; Sudan has the Nile and rain. Sudan has a large population; Libya only has a small population. Sudan is on the Red Sea and is in the heart of Africa; we are close to Europe and Sudan is close to Africa. This is a great thing. Both countries could complement each other. There are many things we need from Sudan, and Sudan needs things from Libya.

On this occasion I would like to announce that as far as the municipality of Al-Kufrah [southeastern Libya on the border with Sudan] is concerned, the Sudanese can now enter without a passport, without any restrictions or conditions. They can reside there permanently and even own property — a farm, a house or a workshop there. A bridge is (?now established) between Darfur and Al-Kufrah which links both countries.

[Interviewer] A question concerning the drafting of Libyan women in your personal guard. What do you say?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Women were not drafted into the personal guard — they volunteered. What you now see is the revolutionary guard, which consists of revolutionary youth who volunteer to protect me without salary or anything. A boy might volunteer; a girl might volunteer; old or young might volunteer. You might have read that the old men [words indistinct] we call them the popular guard. These are people who volunteered to protect me. There are youth, boys and girls from the universities and schools who volunteered to protect me. The old people — we call them the popular guard — and the young people — we call them the revolutionary guard — understand the revolutionary theory. This is about the personal guard. It is a voluntary service. It was not me who choose this or that one to be in the personal guard.

As for the country in general, it is a jamahiriyah. Since it is a jamahiriyah, this means all the masses. The masses are men and women. Therefore, there is no longer any difference between a man and a woman in the jamahiriyah — in any field: the girls are now officers, soldiers, and members of the revolutionary committees and the people's committees. It is the state of the masses, and the masses mean men and women.

[Interviewer] What about the tent in the middle of [word indistinct]?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all, the whole human race was, originally, nomadic. Then they developed. This is the origin of the tent. We, the Arabs in particular, have come out of the tent. This is a kind of originality. We should not forget that. From the tent we challenged the difficulties of civilization. It is the tent which conquered the Mediterranean, Europe, China, and India — by people who came from a tent. This one side. [as heard] On the other hand, I have lived all my life in a tent, and I feel content with the tent. When one sits in a building, in the middle of four walls, one feels as if he is in a prison, and feels uncomfortable. [words indistinct] in a tent, because in it I feel as if I am in the desert, and I feel comfortable. It is simple and hygienic.

However, it represented a symbol, a matter that prompted the United States [words indistinct] to attempt to destroy the tent using the biggest bombs [words indistinct] on the house and on the tent, the tent being a symbol. Most of the liberation movements have seen the tent, and most of the world leaders have been to the tent, and especially the liberation movements of Central America and Latin America. We keep photographs marking these occasions in the tent, thus the United States is angry over the tent, and it poured its wrath upon the tent. but this was to no avail, as the tent still exists and continues to pose a challenge.

[Interviewer] What is the opinion of the brother colonel regarding the accumulated debts of the Third World?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, in addition to the debts, it is the profits, the interests on the debts which compounded the problem. And here it seems that when Islam has forbidden the taking of interest, it was right. Now the entire world has realized that there should be no interest on debts. This is what Islam is preaching; namely, there must be no interest. If someone lends you 10, you only pay him back 10. But now, if they give someone 10, he has to pay them back 100 with the passage of years. The problem is that there is no capability. [sentence as heard] If they want, there should be an economic solution at the international level. And this is difficult because the forces of exploitation want to exploit and browbeat the people. Sudan itself has suffered from the conditions of the IMF and its preconditions, such as the devaluation of its currency, raising prices, and the lifting of subsidies for basic commodities. The conditions lead in the end to the capitulation of the country. Regretably those dwarf, those small states will kneel down in the end, and there is no salvation except through large blocks. Hence, Arab unity is essential at the present time. [passage indistinct]

[Interviewer] Your excellency, what about the Iraq-Iran War?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] It has become a consumer market for arms. All the countries of the world that claim they want to stop this war

are lying; all of them want this war to continue because the arms manufacturing countries have found a market for their goods in this war. Even the countries of the region want the war to continue: The countries that fear Iraq want Iraq to be preoccupied with this war forever, even the neighboring countries. And the countries that fear the Iranian revolution want the Iranian revolution to be preoccupied with this war forever. The Israelis fear the Iranian revolution as well as the Iraqi Army, and therefore they want this war to continue. The United States, which lost Iran as a sphere of influence, wants Iran to be destroyed, and wants the Arabs to be engaged with the Iranians so as to prevent the Iranian revolution from allying itself with the Arab revolution. This is their objective: that the Iranian revolution must not ally itself with the Arab revolution in a decisive battle against Zionism and colonialism. It is common knowledge that Iran was allied to Israel and South Africa. It supplied them with oil, being a U.S. sphere of influence. Therefore, we allied ourselves with the Iranian revolution because it is a revolution against the United States and against Zionism, and has transferred the weight of Iran, which was on the side of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people.

[Interviewer] What about the Palestinian organizations and your personal role in their unification.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We wish that they would unite. This, however, remains a mere wish. Reality is something else. I believe that the matter will be settled by fighting. Those who carry arms and fight will settle this dilemma. And the mottos which I give are: "Trenches, not hotels"; "The cause and the gun." If our brothers remained in the hotels, they will be professional politicians. [words indistinct]

A final question concerning... [changes thought] is it possible for you to meet with President Husni Mubarak?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Me to meet with Husni Mubarak! God forbid. Let my hand be cut off if I shook hands with the dirty hands of Husni Mubarak. Especially since he is meeting today with Peres. We meet here in Sudan while Husni, the unblessed, meets with Peres under unprecedented humiliation and submission. Peres announced yesterday that he ordered Husni Mubarak: either to meet me or I will not meet you at all, because I am very busy. Egypt was forced to announce yesterday, after midnight, that relations between the Israelis and Egypt were normal, there are no problems, and consequently there is no obstacle in the way of a Peres-Mubarak meeting. They unashamedly repeated this on all their radios. What is the use of such a meeting? Is this a meeting? First, Peres will not abandon the ambitions of the Jewish state to inheriting the Arab world. This shows that the Israelis have imposed themselves, and meetings with the Israelis has become a customary matter. How could I meet with this dirty agent? In fact, the Libyan people feel very dissatisfied when they hear that anyone from the sister Sudan — Sudan of the April Revolution, has visited the land where the Israeli flag flutters, or has shaken the dirty hands that shook the hands that are stained with the blood of our martyrs of 1936 and 1948 up till 1974 and the present-day. What a humiliation! Me to meet him! I will meet him on the battlefield.

[Interviewer] Your excellency, two more questions. There are Arab journalists who work in the press of the other side.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is understood. Some of them publish Arab papers, and that is a good thing. Others work for foreign information media. I, in fact, despise those who work with London radio, the Voice of America, and Monte Carlo because they make us listen to a poisoned Arab voice. The English and the Americans talk to us in our language because they have found an Arab to talk to us. He tells us to say Israel. We are not supposed to even say Israel but Israelis or Jews. And when they like to attack Al-Qadhdhafi, they bring an Arab to the Voice of America, saying Al-Qadhdhafi is so and so, he is terrorist. An American cannot make us hear his voice, so an Arab comes to make us listen to the American voice in Arabic. I, in fact, despise those who work in London radio and the Voice of America, and even those in Monte Carlo and Deutsche Welle — or an Arab who works in the enemy's radio. They are mercenaries and despicable. The honest among them should abandon this job. It would be better if they would employ a non-Arab with broken Arabic.

[Interviewer] Your excellency, have you been influenced by any Arab leaders?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, aside from Abd al-Nasir, I had no example to follow or someone that I respected.

[Interviewer] And with regard to the learned people, with regard to the Muslim ulema?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, I do not recollect. I had read the entire heritage, and I found a great deal of confusion, and Israelites as well as su'ubiya [concept referring to minorities other than Arabs] — many non-Arabs who became Muslims and confused the Arabs and destroyed Islam, such as Al-Ghazali [words indistinct]. And even the leaders of the four major paths in Islam [Sunni, the Shi'i, the Hanbali and the Shafi'i], a number of them were, in fact, not Arab, and they have spoiled Islam for us.

[Interviewer] Ladies and gentlemen, on your behalf I express deep thanks to Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Al-Fatih Revolution, and I hope that we will meet with him once again. And so, on behalf of the viewers, I thank you for this interview.

Departs Khartoum

JN131123 Khartoum SUNA in English
1035 13 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 13 — (SUNA) — President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Libya has left the country today morning concluding a 4-day visit to the Sudan.

The 5-day visit by the Libyan official has been marked with a wide range meetings with political and popular leaders. Al-Qadhdhafi had met with the Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the State Council Chairman Al-Mirghani.

Al-Turabi on Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

EA131948 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1020 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Sep (SUNA) — Dr Hasan 'Abdullah al-Turabi, secretary general of the National Islamic Front, has told *Al-Sudani*, following his meeting with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, currently visiting Sudan, that their meeting had dealt with issues of Islam and of the revolution [as received] and the political and cultural developments in the region and their impact on the Arab and Islamic worlds.

In a reply to a question about unity with Libya and the parliamentary bloc's responsibility toward it, Dr al-Turabi said that the immediate requirement for unity cannot be [word indistinct] until the fragmented will of the Sudanese is first united, a prelude to a wider inter-country and non-Arab unity.

He said the meeting was part of a continuing ideological dialogue with Libya, making clear that the front's relations with Libya dealt more with a fundamental ideological dialogue than with relations of tactics and politics.

On the meeting of Peres and Mubarak, Dr al-Turabi explained that the meeting was a renewal of the (?crisis) that hit the Arab world after the first contact between Al-Sadat and Begin: and he regretted seeing the Arab world being run by political expediency, for crises could only increase its fragmentation and its fall into the snares of the imperialist polarization.

Cables Appreciation

LD141430 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Sep

["Text" of message from Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the chairman and members of Sudan's Supreme Council of State and to the Sudanese prime minister and ministers — date not given]

[Text] Dear brothers, chairman and members of the Supreme Council of State, brothers chairman and members of the Council of Ministers;

As I leave my country Sudan I am pleased to express to you my unlimited gratitude and great satisfaction with our historic meeting. Allow me to say that I was moved by the genuine Sudanese spirit of brotherhood and the warm sentiments with which we were met during every moment of our stay in every part of Khartoum, and the hospitality, generosity, sympathy, and appreciation with which you overwhelmed us.

Peace be upon you. The struggle will continue until our nation is united and achieves its complete freedom.
[Signed] Your Brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Hindi Welcomes Al-Qadhdhafi Moves on Ethiopia Ties

EA132007 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Medani, 13 sep — The Sudanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, [Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi], has welcomed the announcement by the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on his effort to strengthen the ties of neighborliness between Sudan and Ethiopia. In a statement to the press, Al-Hindi said Sudan's welcome for the Libyan leader's endeavor arose from Sudan's concern to purify these ties, a remnant of the deposed regime, which had caused much confusion between the two countries.

Juba, Malakal Airports Reported to Reopen 15 Sep

LD141859 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 14 (SUNA) — The airports of Juba and Malakal will be reopened before air traffic tomorrow after the evaluation of security and technical aspects, the director of the Civil Aviation Department announced today. The official Alsir Hasan Beshire [name as received] in his announcement as well affirmed that the airport of Waw town, provincial capital of Bahr al Ghazal, will be reopened before the air navigation in a later time.

The airports at Juba, Malakal and Waw, the three main towns in the south had been closed after the downing of Sudan Airways Fokker airliner by the rebels of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), on Aug. 16. It is to be recalled that 60 people had died in the downing which took place at Malakal Airport.

The airports are vital for ferrying relief food supplies to south after the SPLM forces stranded overland and river routes in the south.

Court Suspends Distribution of AL-RAYAH Daily

JN061759 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 6 (SUNA) — A court has issued a decision here today suspending the distribution of the daily *Al-Rayah* — the mouthpiece of the Islamic National Front, a legal source said.

The source said the suspension came in accordance with a request submitted to the court by an advocate who represents a group of officers pensioned during the transitional government. The daily was recently fined more than two million pounds after the pensioned officers had won a suit of libel against it.

Al-Ryayh had alleged that the pensioned officers were communists and Ba'thists who prevented the transitional government of Gen Siwar al-Dhahab from contacting southern rebel forces loyal to John Garang. The two sides have submitted appeals against the courts verdict and concerned authroities will consider them sooner, the source added.

Finance Minister Queried on Saudi Aid, Numayri

PM110955 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Sep 86 p 3

[Report on interview with Finance Minister Dr Bashir 'Umar by Nasr al-Majali in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] London — Sudanese Finance Minister Dr Bashir 'Umar has stated that the Saudi-Sudanese fraternity agreement will help Sudan become the Arab world's and Africa's "food basket." He praised the Saudi Government's aid to Sudan in various fields. In a comprehensive interview with *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* during his visit to the British capital, Dr 'Umar said that Sudan is now applying a new strategy based on restoring confidence in the investment and economic fields. He noted that many Arab funds and investors have begun investing in Sudan. [passage omitted]

In reply to a question about Sudan's general budget and ways of tackling the great deficit in it, he said, without going into details, that the budget already submitted to the cabinet will after discussion be submitted to the Constituent Assembly in mid-September. He added that in its general features the budget concentrates on reconstruction and maintenance of the current projects and services because we found these projects in an extremely bad condition. [passage omitted]

The Sudanese minister talked about Sudan's contacts with Arab finance and investment funds and establishments with a view to aiding the Sudanese economy. He said that there has been a major shift at the level of Arab financing by governments as well as investment establishments and companies. He added that some of these funds and establishments which had frozen their financial facilities for Sudan have now revived their role, notably the Islamic Development Fund, the Kuwaiti Development Fund, and the Abu Dhabi Development Fund. All these funds, he said, have come here with enthusiasm and begun their studies of many projects, and some funds and Arab investors have already begun joining in investment with us.

Dr 'Umar revealed that the Sudanese Government is now following a new strategy which stresses the need to restore Arab investors' confidence. [passage omitted]

Referring to Arab governments' cooperation in this field, Dr Bashir 'Umar said: We are now preparing a massive project, that is the Saudi-Sudanese fraternity agreement, which will strengthen Saudi-Sudanese relations and lift them to a very high level. The project was conceived after the recent visit of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to Khartoum. I will be visiting Saudi Arabia soon for a meeting with my colleague Saudi Finance Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl to follow up the project.

The Sudanese minister expressed the Sudanese Government and people's appreciation of the considerable Saudi aid given by the government of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Sudan to enable it to overcome its economic crisis. He mentioned the relief shipments sent by the Saudi Kingdom for the famine victims. [passage omitted]

Referring to the Sudanese prime minister's visit to the Soviet Union and the possibility of a similar visit to the United States, and to the question of whether the problem of the south has been raised or is likely to be raised with the two superpowers, the Sudanese finance minister said that Sudan's foreign policy is a policy of nonalignment and therefore Sudan moves freely between the two superpowers. He added that some aspects of the visit to the Soviet Union were not economic, and [Prime Minister] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi did discuss the problem of southern Sudan with the Soviet leaders; and he will be visiting Washington for different reasons but will also certainly raise the question of the south.

Asked if there was any contradiction between continuing the dialogue with Ethiopia through the ministerial committees and changing the strategy regarding Garang, in view of the fact that the Ethiopians support the rebels in the south, Dr Bashir 'Umar said: Either way we have to talk to the Ethiopians because they are our neighbors. We cannot but talk to them whatever the state of our relations at present. [passage omitted]

On the extent of progress in contacts with Egypt regarding the question of Numayri's extradition to Khartoum for trial, and whether the question of Numayri's extradition is linked to the suspension or continuation of integration with Egypt, the Sudanese minister said: We must differentiate between the two issues. The question of Numayri's extradition is essential and fundamental and the Sudanese Government will dwell on it all the time. We believe that Numayri committed crimes against the Sudanese people. There was a full revolution, supported by all the Sudanese people, against Numayri's regime. We would be abandoning the aims and aspirations of the revolution if we said that we would forget Numayri's case. That is the political aspect. As regards the legal aspects, we have legal charges against Numayri and we want to give him a fair trial just as we are doing now with his aides, who are given every opportunity to defend themselves. That means that we guarantee the safety of that man until he is brought to trial. He can bring whatever giant international lawyers he wishes to defend him. We have already proved, in the transitional period and through the current term of the present government, that we mean what we say. We cannot keep silent about the crimes of that man.

Anyway, the case is now in the hands of the Egyptian judiciary. Through legal and democratic channels we will continue to discuss with the Egyptian brothers the need for Numayri's extradition to Khartoum for trial.

The issue of integration is somewhat separate from that of Numayri's extradition. It is true that the integration agreement with Egypt was signed by Numayri, and anything signed by Numayri is subject to revision by the Sudanese Government not with the aim of abandoning commitments to other governments but out of a duty to reexamine and scrutinize everything signed by Numayri in the interest of the Sudanese people. Whatever is found to be in the public interest will be retained and anything that encroaches on these interests will have to go. [passage omitted]

Visits Saudi Arabia

EA111726 Khartoum SUNA in English
1613 GMT 11 SEP 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 11/09: Minister of Finance and Economic planning, 'Umar Bashir, will leave here tomorrow for Saudi Arabia, heading a high-level delegation on several day visit during which he will hold talks with his Saudi counterpart.

In a press statement released here today, Dr 'Umar [as received] said the talks will review the economic relations between the two countries, besides signing the Sudanese-Saudi fraternity agreement which was reached during Saudi Foreign Minister Saud al-Faysal's latest visit to Sudan. [passage omitted]

KENYA TIMES: Armed Forces Destroy 'Gang' Near Juba

JN121502 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1429 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 12 Sep (SUNA) — The Sudanese Armed Forces recently wiped out a gang which attacked 200 trucks 33 miles from Juba. This was reported by the official newspaper *Kenya Times* published today, Friday, citing travelers from Sduan. The newspaper said these trucks were transporting food supplies to southern Sudan from Kenya.

Some of the drivers of the truck, owned by Kenyan transportation companies, have stressed to the newspaper that the gang destroyed one of the trucks with a bomb before the Sudanese forces were able to wipe it out.

The newspaper pointed out that 7 trucks belonging to another Kenyan company are still being held inside Uganda waiting for permission to enter Sudan and that another 15 trucks, belonging to the same company, have entered Sduan and that communication with these trucks have been cut off since 2 August. [passage omitted]

Chiefs Condemn Al-Mahdi for Fostering Ethnic Tension

EA122048 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Chiefs of Korro Sections of the Malwal Dinka of Awayl in northern Bahr al-Ghazal have pledged to give their full support to the SPLM/SPLA. The chiefs declared their backing for the movement in the course of a recent meeting between them and Captain Peter Wankwayin, the commander of SPLA task force along the railway line. A Radio SPLA correspondent who attended the meeting says that the chiefs of Korro were full of praise for the efforts of the SPLM/SPLA leadership under the guidance of colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior to alter radically the state of affais in the country for the benefit of its broad masses. They also condemned Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the present head of Khartoum's minority clique regime, whom they said was whipping up ethnic tension among the Sudanese, principally by organizing the infamous Murahilin government militia to exterminate the population of northern Bahr al-Ghazal and other areas. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Replaces Essebsi, Receives Officials

LD151339 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Habib Bourguiba received at his residence in Mournag Prime Minister Rashid Sfar in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, minister-director of the Presidential Office and minister of civil service and administrative reform.

Mr Rashid Sfar conveyed to his excellency the president sentiments of admiration and respect from the participants in the sixth conference of the Tunisian National Union for Farmers. [passage omitted]

His excellency the president of the Republic has decided to appoint Mr Hedi Mabrouk, current Tunisian ambassador to Paris, as minister of foreign affairs replacing Mr Beji Caid Essebsi who will be called to other duties.

The president of the Republic and chairman of the party has agreed on the agenda of the Political Bureau meeting to convene on Friday, 17 September at 1600 at the Party House in the Kasbah.

President Bourguiba received Interior Minister Zine Labedine Ben Ali, in the presence of Messrs Rashid Sfar and Mansour Skhiri. Mr Zine Labedine Ben Ali presented a report to the president on interior ministry activity. In this connection, the minister received directives and advice from the Supreme Combattant.

Mr Zine Labedine Ben Ali announced that his excellency the president of the Republic has decided to dissolve the Council of Ksour Essas at Mehdiya Municipality and to appoint a special interim group in its place. [passage omitted]

SEYCHELLES

Minister Reportedly Plotted President's Assassination

MB121811 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] There has been a surprise shake up in the Seychelles Government of President Albert Rene. Yesterday, it was announced that the island's defense minister, a long serving member of President Rene's administration, had resigned. [passage omitted]

Well, there is apparently considerable speculation there that the defense minister might have been involved in some kind of plot to overthrow or assassinate President Rene. Certainly, the exiled opposition Seychelles National Movement here in London thinks so. Robin White asked Paul Charles, one of the movement's leaders, what their information was.

[Begin recording][Charles] We understand that there was a plan to assassinate Mr Rene on his return from Zimbabwe after the nonaligned summit, and the plan was to assassinate him at the airport on arrival, and which would then create a situation of emergency and the minister of defense will then take control of the country.

[White] But what went wrong?
[Charles] What went wrong is that someone went to recruit a certain person in the information service to have her to read the prepared communique about the incident and she then got cold feet and eventually informed the security forces and that precipitated the whole program. Mr Rene arranged to fly back to Seychelles before he was due to arrive and had the presidential guards to meet there and to protect him on the way up to his headquarters.

[White] What has happened to the defense minister?
[Charles] The defense minister has not been seen in public since last Saturday. Most people are being told ... [changes thought] It took 5 days before Mr Rene admitted that he had been dismissed although the government's official position is that he has resigned, but information we have is that Berlouis is either under arrest in the army camp or is under house arrest, but his telephones either at his place or at his office are not being answered.

[White] Why should the defense minister want to overthrow Rene? After all, they were very close in the past?
[Charles] Well, I think it is a result of the economic crisis of the country. The country has run out of foreign exchange, and Mr Rene is trying to reduce the massive waste that has been going on, especially in the Army and he has earmarked to control the, you know, the Army officers who have freedom to spend funds as they would like and, of course, the defense minister, and I understand that there were getting rather annoyed at the way Mr Rene was trying to control, them espeically they tried to ... [changes thought] They pointed to corruption that goes on around Mr Rene himself.

[White] Now let us make one thing clear. This, all these events have nothing to do with your movement whatsoever?
[Charles] Oh, nothing to do with our movement whatsoever.

[White] But are you on either list, are you on the defense minister's side or Rene's side in this particular case?
[Charles] Oh, in this particular case, I think it is a falling out among thieves and our organization is not prepared to be on the side of any of them. [end recording]

UGANDA

Nairobi Paper on Reports of Pro-Obote Rebel Activity

EA131539 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
13 Sep 86 p 1

[Lead report attributed to *Nation* correspondent Edward Kitaka, Kampala, Friday headlined: "Ugandan Rebels Take Two Counties"]

[Text] Ugandan rebels loyal to deposed president Milton Obote have taken control of two northern counties with an area of 4,900 sq km — *The Citizen* newspaper reported here today. But a government-owned publication, *New Vision*, denied that the situation is serious and said there was no threat to the town of Kitgum, which seems to have become the centre of gravity of the fighting.

In its Friday edition, the paper quoted what it called a top source in the NRA [National Resistance Army] — the government army — as saying: Nothing is happening except that some roads are insecure. The source is reported to have said: there are scattered ambushes here and there, but measures are being taken to bring the situation under control. He attributed the rumours to people seeing troops being mobilised and transported north to take part in a co-ordinated mopping-up operation against the rebel force which crossed into Uganda from the Sudan in July to attack Gulu, *New Vision* said. The road leading from Gulu town to Nimule on the Sudanese border was open, the paper reported. So was the Gulu-Kitgum road, although this one was being used only by military personnel as civilians had been too scared by an imminent rebel attack on Kitgum to travel on it.

But, again quoting its NRA source, the paper admitted: The worst road appears to be from Karuma falls to Pakwach, which runs through the Kabarega National Park. Renegade soldiers are causing problems there but not in a co-ordinated military manner.

New Vision quoted another NRA commander as saying: The rebels have been saying they want to capture Kitgum. The troops are on standby. If they attack, they will be repulsed. Other reports reaching Kampala from the north say trouble is scarcely over, as can be seen from the heavy troop reinforcements sent in during the last few days by the NRA's high command.

The Citizen, a weekly paper published by the Democratic Party of Interior Minister Dr Paul K. Ssemogerere, said today that some parts of northern Uganda had been virtually cut off from the rest of the country and were under the control of rebels.

The Citizen, a usually reliable paper, said rebels loyal to former President Obote and commanded by a Lt-Col Steven Odyek Alias Ojukwu, a former officer in the now disbanded Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), were controlling the counties of Agago and in Kitgum district. The rebels had established a brigade headquarters at Acholi Pii and were using a government hospital at Arum as their head offices, the paper said, adding that they had four camps at Arum, Paimol, Awere and Lagwai.

The pro-Obote rebels, who have so far mobilised a force of 1,200, are busy recruiting and are armed with big and small guns as well as arrows and spears. Many people, especially young high school students, have been convinced to join the rebel ranks after being told Dr Obote is about to return to Kampala with the assistance of foreign troops, *The Citizen* said. Many of those who refuse to co-operate with the rebels were being slaughtered, the paper added. At least five people have been killed for refusing to support the rebel cause, it said.

The Citizen reported another rebel attack as having taken place at Keri, four miles from the Sudanese border in Arua last weekend, the first of its kind in the area since rebel activity began several weeks ago against the seven-month-old government of President Yoweri Museveni. As a result of the attack, the small NRA unit there retreated 12 miles to the town of Koboko, the paper said. Although the rebels, according to most observers, do not pose a serious military threat to the government, there is a real fear that they may destabilise the area for some time to come, the paper noted. *The Citizen* was the first to report attacks on Mr Museveni's forces by Oboteist elements.

While it is difficult to establish that a force is fighting in northern Uganda to return Dr Obote to power, there are indications here that rebel activity has increased again. Travellers returning from the north and diplomatic sources speak of a strip of territory stretching from just north of Kitgum through the Kidepo National Park to the eastern limits of the Karamoja region where rebels roam and operate freely.

GHANA

Foreign Minister Objects to UK Visa Measures

AB121914 Paris AFP in French 1502 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Accra, 12 Sep (AFP) — The Ghanaian minister of foreign affairs, Obed Assamoah, has declared that his country is opposed to London's introduction of entry visas for citizens of five member countries or former members of the Commonwealth.

"We find it discriminatory, unjust and unacceptable that Great Britain should single out these five countries," added the minister in an interview granted to the daily newspaper, *Graphic*.

While he advised Ghanaians wishing to travel to Great Britain to comply with the new measures, the minister has sent a protest note to the British high commissioner (ambassador) to Ghana.

The minister added that the British immigration service had refused entry to Ghanaians who possessed valid travelling documents and who were not involved in any criminal activities.

The British Government announced earlier in the month the introduction of entry visas for citizens of five countries in West Africa and the Indian subcontinent, justifying this restrictive measure with the concern to facilitate the work of the overworked immigration service.

Countries affected by this new regulation which was decided at an interministerial meeting presided over by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, are India, Bangladesh, Ghana, Nigeria, all Commonwealth members, and Pakistan which left the organization in 1972.

SWAPO's Nujoma Arrives for Official Visit

AB120930 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, has arrived in Accra at the head of a 3-man delegation for an official visit to Ghana. He told newsmen on arrival that it was in Ghana that the move to dislodge apartheid was mooted. Mr Nujoma said he is grateful to the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, for his commitment to the ideals of Dr Nkrumah for keeping up the liberation struggle. He gave the assurance that Namibia would ensure that the cause by which Ghana stands to dislodge apartheid will not be in vain.

According to Mr Nujoma, his visit comes at a time that the racist Botha regime has stepped up its repressive activities in Namibia by suppressing the popular aspirations of the people. However, Mr Nujoma said, Namibians are determined to intensify the liberation war. He said the last 8 months had seen an intensification of SWAPO forces against the Botha regime. These include the attack and subsequent destruction of nine major military bases and the shooting down of racist aircraft.

Mr Nujoma added that he is now more convinced than ever that Namibia's independence is inevitable. He described the just-ended nonaligned summit in Harare as significant, coming at a time when the white monority regime has stepped up its destabilizing activities against the Frontline States. Mr Nujoma said: SWAPO and the Frontline States are grateful for the support given them by the summit by setting up a special fund for them.

On American continued support for South Africa, the SWAPO leader called on President Reagan and other Western countries to stay clear of Namibia. At the airport to meet him was Captain Kojo Tsikata, a member of the PNDC.

Holds Talks With Rawlings

AB121855 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, Mr Sam Nujoma, now on a 3-day visit to Ghana, this afternoon held an hour-long meeting with the chairman of PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings at the Castle Osu. The meeting, which was held behind closed doors was also attended by PNDC member responsible for national security, Captain Kojo Tsikata.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Nujoma said he briefed Chairman Rawlings on the current situation in Namibia. He said that situation is more favorable than before. According to Mr Nujoma, the nationalist forces have expanded their activities throughout Namibia and this is costing the racist South African regime more money than it is getting from the territory. The racist forces have come to realize that they cannot stand the SWAPO nationalists adding that the freedom fighters have made many of the South African soldiers to retreat. According to Mr Nujoma, the white minority government is aware of its imminent defeat. That is why it has imposed a puppet regime on Namibians just to confuse them. He however repeated that the territory's independence is inevitable. The SWAPO leader expressed his gratitude to Flight Lt Rawlings, the PNDC, and the people of Ghana for their moral and concrete support to the people of Namibia. Mr Nujoma is accompanied by the SWAPO's chief representative to Senegal, (Mr Aaron Mushimba), and chief representative to Nigeria, (Mr Herman Gakaku)

Nujoma Departs

AB131350 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], Mr Sam Nujoma, left Accra today after a 3-day official visit to Ghana. Mr Nujoma, who was in the country at the head of a 3-man SWAPO delegation, told newsmen at Kotoka International Airport that his mission to Ghana was successful. Mr Nujoma said during his meeting with the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, he briefed him on the progress of the liberation struggle being waged by SWAPO forces in Namibia, as well as political and diplomatic issues concerning southern Africa. The SWAPO leader said he was encouraged by Ghana's concern for Namibia in its difficult struggle and more so by the pledge given by Flight

Lieutenant Rawlings for Ghana's continued assistance in material, political, and financial form to all oppressed people in Africa. He said Namibian people draw much inspiration from Ghana's role in helping to liberate oppressed people the world over.

On African unity, Mr Nujoma called on African states to come closer in the face of imperialist maneuvers to disintegrate the continent.

NIGER

Kountche Leaves for Japan, DPRK Official Visit

AB142131 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpt] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, left Niamey early this evening for Tokyo on an official visit to Japan from 16 to 18 September. After Japan, the head of state will make an official visit to the DPRK.

President Kountche was seen off by the chairman of the National Development Council, Mahamane Oumarou; the deputy chief of staff of the Niger Armed Forces, Colonel Ali Seibu; Prime Minister Hamid Algabid; and by the grand chancellor of the national orders, members of government and the diplomatic corps, as well as many other civilian and military dignitaries.

Gen Kountche will hold his first talks with Emperor Hirohito on 16 September, and on 17 September he will meet the Japanese prime minister. The talks will center on strengthening bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

President Babangida Said on Private Visit to France

AB141900 Paris AFP in French 1155 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Lagos, 14 Sep (AFP) — Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida has been on a private visit to Paris since Friday, it was learned from a good source in Lagos on Sunday. The head of state should notably hold talks with bankers on the rescheduling of Nigeria's foreign debt, the source indicates.

The trip of the Nigerian president, who is officially on vacation, has not been announced by the Lagos government. Gen Babangida paid an official visit to France in July 1985, when he was chief of Army staff, it is recalled. The following month, on 27 August, he came to power through a coup d'etat.

TOGO

Mitterrand's Adviser on African Affairs Arrives

AB141110 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Jacques Foccart, the French president's adviser on African affairs, arrived in Lome yesterday. The members of the RPT Central Committee, Gbegnon Amegboh, minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of information, and Atsou Kofi Amega, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, were at Lome Tokoin International Airport to meet Mr Foccart. The French ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Georges-Marie Chenu, was also at the airport to meet him.

SWAPO Leader Briefs Foreign Minister on Namibia

AB131646 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South-West African People's Organization, arrived this morning in Lome within the framework of his West African tour.

The SWAPO leader was welcomed at the Lome Tokoin International Airport by Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Upon arrival, the SWAPO leader made the following statement to newsmen:

[Begin Nujoma recording in English fading into French translation] I am seizing this opportunity of being in West Africa to come to the Republic of Togo and to brief His Excellency President Eyadema regarding the progress of the armed liberation struggle in Namibia as well as the progress of negotiations to attain the decolonization of Namibia.

Namibia and Togo were both once German colonies but the West African countries were lucky to be colonized by France and Great Britain after the two world wars. [passage indistinct] fell under the yoke of the racist South African regime. But we are encouraged by the achievement of your own independence here in Togo and the new aid you are granting us, notably your moral support in our struggle against the racist and colonial regime set up by Botha in South Africa. Therefore we are quite confident that despite the tribal conflicts, Namibia too will be free. [end recording]

ANGOLA

RSA Paper Reports Soviet Military 'Buildup'

MB130922 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Russia is pouring billions of rands' worth of sophisticated air warfare hardware, ranging from MiG 23 fighter aircraft to refined missile bases, into Southern Angola.

The veil on the buildup was lifted to some extent this week in a specialist briefing of military correspondents by Commandant Tony Boesch, Staff Officer Operations of the SA Air Force in SWA.

Based on firm intelligence reports, he said, it was known that there were now 23 MiG aircraft available to the Angolan Air Force, 51 MiG 21s, eight SU 22s and a total of more than 50 sophisticated MI 8, 17 and 25 helicopter gunships.

In addition, it was now known that eight Russian pilots had been brought in and were operational.

So far, in practice Cuban, Czech and Angolan pilots had not measured up to the mark.

Radar coverage at a network of stations in southern Angola could now probe deep into South-West Africa, from Namibia in the west to Cuito-Cuanavale in the east.

Intelligence sources say that this network, together with the aircraft capability and a highly sophisticated "envelope" of ground-to-air missile units could spell problems for South Africa if the Republic became involved in a conventional war.

BOTSWANA

Guyana's Hoyte Ends Visit, Issues Joint Communique

MB121727 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 12 Sept 86

[Text] President Desmond Hoyte of Guyana and Mrs Hoyte left Gaborone this afternoon for home after a 3-day state visit to Botswana. Mr Hoyte and his delegation were seen off at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport by the president, Dr Quett Masire, and Mrs Masire and the minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe. Other dignitaries also attended the send-off ceremony. Mr Hoyte inspected a guard of honor mounted by members of the Botswana Defense Force.

At the end of the visit the two leaders released a joint communique in which they agreed on the need to study ways and means of promoting economic cooperation between the two countries and between southern Africa and the Caribbean. They expressed their common desire for regular consultations to be held between the two countries in order to identify specific areas of cooperation. President Masire and his counterpart cited transport and communications, agriculture and food security, manpower training, exchange of experts, and inter-university exchanges as possible areas of cooperation.

On southern Africa, the two leaders agreed that apartheid was the root cause of violence inside South Africa and the source of destabilization of the region as a whole. They expressed concern over the deteriorating situation in South Africa and paid tribute to the oppressed people of that country in their struggle for freedom and justice. Dr Masire and Mr Hoyte called on the international community to intensify pressure on South Africa to dismantle the inhuman system of apartheid and bring about majority rule in that country. Regarding Namibia, the two presidents called for the immediate implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 which, they said, is the only acceptable basis for the independence of that territory. They said they totally rejected the introduction of issues which are extraneous to the question of Namibian independence.

MALAWI

Banda Says Summit Focused on Rail Links, Dissidents

MB141012 Dakar PANA in English 0934 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Blantyre, 14 Sept (MANA/PANA) — The need to check the disrupted railway links to Beira and Nacala ports in Mozambique was the subject of a day-long discussion among the leaders of Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, the life President Kamuzu Banda disclosed yesterday.

Addressing thousands of people who had gathered at Chileka Airport to see him off to Lilongwe in the central region, to attend the annual convention of the Malawi Congress Party, Mr Banda said the leaders of the neighbouring countries had come to discuss with him the problems of dissident activities in Mozambique.

President Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, held discussions with the life president at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre on Thursday.

President Banda explained that at the moment the railway system to Beira and Nacala was disrupted by dissident activity and that as a result Malawi was not using the two ports.

The Malawi leader told the crowd that the dissidents in Mozambique were still active and strong. It was at this meeting thet the leaders discussed how to solve this problem, said the life president.

MOZAMBIQUE

Further on Machel 'Ultimatum' to Malawi

MB121149 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel has threatened to close Mozambique's border with Malawi and place missiles along the border if the Government of Malawi's life president, Kamuzu Banda, does not put an end to support for South Africa's MNR terrorists. [passage omitted] The Mozambican leader indicated that he, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe have delivered an ultimatum to Malawi either to stop being part of destabilization against Mozambique or have its borders closed. Malawi is completely surrounded by Mozambique, Zambia, and Tanzania. [passage omitted]

Asked if Zambia and Tanzania would be prepared to close their borders with Malawi, President Samora Machel said the two countries know what to do. President Samora Machel noted that it was no longer a case of attacks against Mozambique, but against the whole of southern Africa since Mozambique's ports and railways are strategic for the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference, SADCC.

President Samora Machel accused Malawi of cooperating with the South African warmongers and militarists in their terrorist war which is becoming general in the region. He said Mozambique could give President Banda concrete evidence of Malawi's involvement with the South African militarists in the destruction of the Mozambican state. President Samora Machel said South Africa has transferred bases of the armed bandits to Malawi and that Malawi's police, the armed forces, and security are all totally under South Africa's command. He said the South African militarists dictate Malawian policies and that Malawi is just a South African enclave.

Machel Holds News Conference

MB130759 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1800 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Report on news conference held by President Samora Machel in Maputo on 11 September — passages within quotation marks are recorded comments by Machel]

[Excerpts] As we have already announced, the presidents of Zambia and Mozambique and the prime minister of Zimbabwe held a meeting with President Kamuzu Banda in Blantyre yesterday so that, on behalf of the Frontline States, they could dissuade Malawi from cooperating with South Africa and from helping to destabilize our country, as well as urge Malawi to join in the efforts being undertaken by southern African countries for the total liberation of the region.

On his return to the capital, President Samora Machel spoke of the objectives and results of the summit at a press conference with Mozambican and foreign journalists. [passage omitted] President Samora Machel spoke on current issues: the frontline meeting in Luanda in August and the decisions reached there:

"In Angola, we agreed that the whole world was aware that apartheid is not a rotten fruit that will just fall by itself. There is a need to shake the tree and it is only by doing that that the ripe fruit will fall. Apartheid has instruments for its defense and survival. Mozambique does not even have the capacity to apply sanctions. [passage omitted] We, ourselves, do not have the capacity to apply sanctions because South Africa has been applying sanctions against us. However, we want to state that South Africa will not resort to more sanctions against Mozambique. South Africa has reached the final point as far as sanctions against Mozambique are concerned. South Africa has not got the capacity to attack and occupy our country. South Africa can [words indistinct], but not occupy this country.

"There are a number of accomplice countries, and others, in view of their geographic situation, are eternal slaves of South Africa. As we stated in 1980 we liberated ourselves from dependence on South Africa and created SADCC. The first aim was to reduce the dependence of southern African countries, including Zaire, on South Africa. However, South Africa immediately understood that the creation of SADCC would reduce the dependence of those countries on it. The other goal was transport and communications. That is why South Africa undertook the command role and the responsibility to outline targets and actions in the People's Republic of Mozambique because it is the door for the hinterland [preceding word in English] countries, namely Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, and Malawi. Thus the decision to cut the railroads, and destroy bridges, locomotives, and roads so that those countries are kept in a vulnerable position. South Africa clearly understood the strategic and geopolitical importance of Mozambique and sent in bandits to make us dependent on South African ports and the eternal slaves of South Africa. We discussed this in Angola.

"Which are the countries that unconsciously...[changes thought] particularly Malawi, likes to depend on whites. When the ports belong to the whites, Malawi likes it. When the ports of Beira, Maputo, and Nacala belonged to the Portuguese colonialists, Malawi did its best so that the whole world would send the goods through those ports. Even South Africa built Zomba in Malawi. This is an inferiority complex toward the Europeans. Everything that belongs to the Europeans and the whites is good for them.

"When we proclaimed the People's Republic of Mozambique, the ports of Beira and Nacala, which were totally geared to serve Malawi were no longer to Malawi's taste because they were in black hands. They looked for alternatives. The port of Beira is 450 km from Malawi, and Nacala is 600 km, but Malawi did not want them. Nacala is the most profitable port for Malawi, although it is some 200 km further away, but they didn't want it. Instead they wanted the ports of Durban and Port Elizabeth, which are between 2,000 and 3,000 km from Malawi. They also prefer aircraft. That is why in Angola we decided to tell Malawi about its profitable, economical, and natural routes. They are Maputo, Beira, and Nacala. We also told Malawi the amount it saves, but Malawi fears that by depending on Mozambique it will be engulfed, and that South Africa will protect Malawi once it deals with it.

"We went to Malawi first to say that SADCC was formed to reduce the dependence of southern African countries on South Africa because South Africa was created by the British as the metropolis of southern Africa. Secondly, the whole world is aware that apartheid must be destroyed rather than reformed. Apartheid, racism, colonialism, fascism, Zionism, and military dictatorships cannot be reformed. A military dictatorship is taking shape in South Africa today. The politicians have been assigned a secondary role. It is the military who lead. That is why they are in Malawi. South Africa's military and military security are the commanders, those who dictate the policy of the Republic of Malawi. That is why they [words indistinct] to fully undertake... [changes thought] the bases that they had in South Africa, bases to train the armed bandits were transferred to Malawi. Malawi's police, Armed Forces, and security services depend totally on South Africa's command. The South Africans have established themselves in Malawi to destabilize Mozambique.

"Today it is no longer a question of Mozambique alone, but rather all the SADCC countries which are being destabilized. South Africa wants all southern African countries to be colonies, both economically and militarily, and from the standpoint of security, development, and relations with other countries. South Africa has understood this and we went to Malawi to tell them to join forces with all in southern Africa so that the ports of Maputo, Beira, and Nacala operate fully. It is in support of the world's efforts to eliminate apartheid.

"Even if we eliminate apartheid we do not want to depend on any other country. Each one is sovereign. We do not want to be dependent on a black majority government in South Africa. Not at all. Each country must be sovereign. It is the struggle of humanity and men as a whole. It is a struggle for total liberation. For me this means total and complete independence and the exercise of the right of power by each country so that we may all be equal. That is why we went to Malawi to tell this to President Banda of the Republic of Malawi.

"In the next few years we will go to Zaire so that the Angolan ports become outlets for that region. It is not only a question of Mozambique, but the liberation of humanity. We do not want to depend on anyone. We want interdependece."

Once this detailed account was given, an immediate question arose: What was Malawian authorities' reaction and their response, bearing in mind that in October 1984 President Banda had agreed to contribute toward peace and stability in Mozambique and the region. Accordingly, Samora Machel said:

"We provided the Malawi Government with concrete evidence of Malawi's involvement — it is no longer a question of connivance — in the destruction of Mozambique in conjunction with the South African militarists."

After this statement President Samora Machel announced the measures agreed upon by the Frontline States and which can be applied by Mozambique should Malawi not change its attitude and options:

"The People's Republic of Mozambique's answer is, first, to place missiles along the entire border with Malawi. Second, to close Malawi's traffic to Zimbabwe and South Africa through Mozambique."

Samora Machel ended the press conference by reaffirming that all these issues were put forward to President Banda on behalf of the Frontline States at yesterday's summit in Blantyre, a summit described by the head of state as historic in view of its frankness and openness, and honesty, sincerity, and seriousness.

Rebels Reportedly Derail Freight Train

MB130829 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] It is reported that Mozambican rebels have derailed a freight train destined for Zimbabwe. A Portuguese news agency, quoting Western diplomatic sources, says the train was ambushed in the vital Beira corridor yesterday. The report gives no further details and there has been no immediate word of casualties or damage.

The alleged attack came just a day after Mozambique warned the Government of Malawi that it would close the border if it did not stop supporting the MNR rebels.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Confirm 3 Killed in Soweto Faction Fight

MB150842 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0840 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — Three people died in an incident in Zone 1, in Meadowlands, Soweto, last night, a police spokesman for Soweto, Maj F. Zwane, said today.

Maj Zwane was commenting on an earlier report which said 14 people were believed killed after a faction fight broke out between residents of Zone 1, Meadowlands, and men living in the Mzimhlope hostel in Soweto.

"We cannot confirm that 14 people have died. We are investigating the report," Maj Zwane said. He added that his information was that only three people had died in the incident.

The report said that according to people in the area, most of the dead were believed to be Zone 1 residents and all of the deaths were reported to have occurred last night when the hostel dwellers searched Zone 1, burned houses and allegedly killed people.

The fighting, which started last week, entered its fifth day today with youths on both sides fighting with an assortment of weapons, the report said.

Yesterday morning, Zone 1 residents held a meeting where they resolved that the West Rand Board should be approached and be told to move out the hostel dwellers who were originally from Kliptown.

Maj Zwane said today that according to information received, "a group of people went to a house in Zone 1 and started firing shots."

The matter was being investigated, he said.

Further Details

MB151028 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — Three people died and nine were injured when a group of Zulus attacked "comrades" in a house in Meadowlands, Soweto, last night, the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria today.

Gunfire ensued and nine men and three women were injured. Three people later died of their injuries, the bureau said.

The attack at 10.30pm apparently set off street battles between residents and men from the Mzimhlope hostel.

'Trouble' Breaks Out in Sharpeville

MB151002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — Trouble broke out in the Vaal Triangle township of Sharpeville this morning.

Residents stayed away from work and buses and taxis were not operating in the township.

Buses operated up to the outskirts of the township.

A house in Zwane Street belonging to a Lekoa town council policeman was gutted by fire this morning. No one was injured in the incident, but furniture valued at R2000 was damaged.

All pupils in the township stayed away from school.

Police dispersed stonethrowers with teargas earlier today, the Bureau for Information confirmed in Pretoria.

The Bureau added that it was currently "quiet" in the township.

Further Details

MB161035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — Sharpeville township in the Vaal Triangle was the scene of unrest today as residents erected barricades and clashed with security forces.

The Bureau for Information today described Sharpeville as quiet with only a few minor incidents this morning.

These were not serious and had been cleared up, said a spokesman.

The bureau also had no indication of any kind of stayaway early today.

Residents said no buses entered the townships this morning and there was no traffic on the main streets. Residents also said teargas was fired.

The bureau spokesman said today's incidents involved people who were attempting to gather. Some of these groups had also attempted to erect street barriers.

The spokesman was unable to say if any shots were fired, or give details of the action the security forces took to disperse the gatherings.

In Soweto, it was still quiet following the announcement by the Department of Education and Training yesterday that 10 schools in the township had been closed.

Naval Strike Craft Escort Indian Ship

MB121736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Two naval strike craft have left Durban to intercept and escort an Indian frigate spotted by an Albatross reconnaisance plane about 23 seamiles off East London. The class Godavari frigate is heading north-east, apparently towards Maputo, an air force spokesman said in Pretoria. The frigate, a sub-hunter, was about 23 seamiles from the coast. South African territorial waters extended 12 seamiles from the coast, a Navy spokesman said. The strike craft would monitor its passage to Maputo, he said.

The frigate, which apparently caome from Cuba and Luanda, can carry two Sea King helicopters. It carries SAM missiles, torpedoes, and has two 57mm guns and eight 30mm guns, according to Jane's. It had a top speed of 30 knots and a complement of 313 people.

Craft Return to Base

MB150837 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0827 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sept 15, SAPA — Two Durban-based naval strike craft that shadowed an Indian frigate sailing past the South African coast had returned to base, a Navy spokesman confirmed today.

"It was a good exercise altogether and went according to plan."

The Indian anti-submarine frigate had been in Cuba "a while ago," the spokesman said, and had since called at Luanda. It was expected to return to India after calling at Maputo.

The South African craft left Durban after the Godavari class frigate was spotted by an Albatross reconnaissance aircraft. The strike craft accompanied the north-bound frigate for as long as it was off South African waters.

Foreign Ministry Denies Influencing Malawi Forces

MB121829 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — The South African Defence Force is most emphatically not involved in or influencing the

Malawi defence and security forces, a statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs, issued by the Bureau of Information, said today. The statement said that the South African deputy-minister of foreign affairs, Mr R.B. Miller, denies emphatically any SADF involvement in, or influencing of, the Malawi defence and security forces. Malawi is a sovereign and independent country which does not tolerate any such interference from any country. "Since we place a high premium on our good relations with Malawi, interference of any nature in the affairs of Malawi would be against the letter and spirit of our mutual desire to conduct our bilateral affairs as equals. The inability of the Mozambique Government to assume responsibility for security inside Mozambique should not be blamed on neighbouring countries," the statement said.

168 'Terrorist' Incidents Attributed to SACP, ANC

MB121721 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] More than 168 terrorist incidents committed in the first 8 months of this year have been attributed to the South African Communist Party [SACP] and the ANC. These figures were released by Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange today. He was speaking at the founding meeting of the Local Authorities Security Association in Johannesburg.

[Begin video recording] [Reporter Chris Olchers] Mr le Grange told delegates from all the security departments of municipalities in the country that during the same period security forces managed to arrest 65 ANC terrorists while they killed 45. Huge arms caches were also found.

[Le Grange in Afrikaans] Research shows that 28 percent of these acts of terror have occurred in white urban areas, as against 53 percent in black residential areas.

[Olckers] The minister said that crime also showed a definite increase. He said that the present economic climate played a definite role in the increase in crimes such as fraud and theft. Turning to the present unrest situation in the country, Mr le Grange said that between July last year and June this year nearly 300 had been murdered by the so-called necklace method.

[Le Grange in English] The same period already shows more than 4,800 cases of petrol bomb attacks, more than 3,000 cases of arson, 2,700-plus cases of damage to property by fire, and 1,441 cases of looting, which is only another term for theft. [end video recording]

Further Reports on Activities of 'Youth Camps'

Deputy Minister De Beer Comments

Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training has for a number of years been offering youth courses as part of its normal programmes of youth activities, the deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer said today.

Mr de Beer was replying to a report by the director of the Missing Persons Bureau of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Neil Ross, who yesterday alleged that former detainees were "forced" to attend secret camps for the purpose of "special reorientation and training."

In a statement to SAPA Mr de Beer said: "The Department of Education and Training has, for a number of years, been offering youth courses to its students and to out-of-school-youth as part of its normal programme of youth activities."

He said the courses cover study techniques, leadership training, community development, vocational guidance and sport.

He added that there was "no political component."

"Ample use is made of private sector expertise in planning and presenting these courses," the statement said.

"In view of the fact both children of school-going age and out of school youth are being released from detention, the department has been prompted to extend to them an offer to voluntarily attend such courses after their release."

Mr de Beer said he wished to "state emphatically" that attendance at these courses is absolutely voluntary and anyone who has chosen to attend such a course is free to withdraw at any time.

"Minors are admitted only with the express written permission of their parents or guardians," he said.

De Beer Statement Said Unhelpful

MB121300 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1255 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 12, SAPA — A statement by the deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer, had done little to allay concern about "youth centres" for black children, the director of the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] Missing Persons Bueau, Mr Neil Ross, said today. He was reacting to a statement by Mr de Beer that there was no "political component" in the running of the camps and that attendance was entirely voluntary. "His statement adds very little clarity to the matter," Mr Ross said.

There were four main areas of concern arising out of the statement:

— Mr de Beer had still not said where the camps were located;

— He had not stated which "private agency" was running the camps;

— The number of children who had attended the course at the centres was unknown; and

— No response had been forthcoming to the PFP's request to visit the centres.

Detainees Describe Camp Procedures

MB121404 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1326 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Former state of emergency detainees sent on a Department of Education and Training [DET] camp say they were given the choice of going to the camp or remaining in detention. But DET, which runs the camps, says they are voluntary.

One of the camps, La Boheme, is a few kilometres outside Rustenburg. Former detainees who attended the camp have been invited to return for an 11-day course on leadership and study methods. There are three courses, starting on September 15, October 13 and November 10.

A DET spokesman referred to the camps as youths centres and said there were five or six countrywide. Others are at Barkley West and Thaba Nchu. The camps, he said, were established three weeks ago to provide detained children with courses from which they could be re-absorbed into their communities.

On August 19 about 75 detainees, ranging in age from 16 to 40 years, were transported by bus from Pretoria central prison to the camp just outside Rustenburg. They say the bus was escorted by police. The bus arrived at La Boheme at about 9pm. After supper, which some described as a vast improvement on their diet in detention, they were shown to their accommodation in five-roomed dormitories.

Former detainees interviewed said they saw the courses as an extension of their police interrogation. They said most lectures concerned their personal feelings on their detention. The gates were not locked and some said they left on the first night. Others protested on the third day and asked to go home. Later they were told to pack their belongings and were taken back to Pretoria. Those who were not from Pretoria and surrounding townships were transported to the central point closest to their home. They were also given money to pay for the rest of their transport home.

Minister To Host Tour of Camps

MB121616 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — The minister of education and training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has decided to invite representatives of various political groups and of the media to visit one of the youth centres next week, a spokesman said this afternoon. Details in respect of time, venue, date and persons to be invited will be made available early next week. Spokesmen for the Progressive Federal Party have this week criticised the camps, which they said are being held in "secret" and said there is some degree of coercion in getting children to attend the camps after they had been released from detention. Government authorities have said those who attend were free to leave and the purpose was to reintroduce former detainees into their communities.

PFP Gets 'Hostile' Reception at Camp

MB150500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1657 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 14, SAPA — The head of the Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau in the Free State, Mrs M. Webber, and a number of media representatives visited a "reorientation" camp organised by the Department of Education and Training on Friday, Mr Neil Ross, the bureau's head said today.

The camp was at Roodewal near Thaba Nchu.

At the camp the group met a Mr Labuschagne who was in charge — under a Mr Steyn.

"These men were extremely hostile, impolite and uncooperative. They appeared far removed from educationists," Mr Ross said in a statement to SAPA.

"They refused access to the inmates of the camp and when they were asked to obtain permission from their superiors in Pretoria, they said they had no telephone although there was a telephone in the room where this discussion took place," Mr Ross said.

On the way back to Bloemfontein, Mrs Webber and her party were stopped by police. They were allowed to continue their journey after half an hour.

The DET said last week "private sector expertise" is being used to provide the people to run the camps for former detainees.

"There have been allegations in (the bi-weekly newspaper) *City Press* that a Dr Johan van der Westhuizen, a former lecturer at the University of Port Elizabeth is involved in courses being provided to former detainees, Mr Ross said.

"Dr van der Westhuizen is an extremely well paid employee in a very mysterious organisation called adult education that can be contacted at a Pretoria telephone number. We understand the organisation is headed by a Mr C. Botha.

"There are fundamental unanswered questions about this organisation," Mr Ross said.

He asked: "Who funds adult education, who are they responsible to, and what if any, are their links with the security and military services?"

Adult education seems to have a very special status, Mr Ross said.

"We are aware of three instances, one involving a present employee of this organisation who, in addition to being offered very fancy salaries, was also offered exemption from military service.

"The DET should tell us the names of all the organisations helping with the course for former detainees and also what organisations are being used to administer the controversial camps as opposed to the persons doing the lectures," Mr Ross said.

State Security Council Said Involved

MB141005 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party says the State Security Council appears to be behind the controversial camps set up by the Department of Education and Training.

The Sunday Tribune quotes PFP spokesman Graham Mackintosh as saying he strongly suspects that joint management centers [JMC], which are directly accountable to the State Security Council, are running the camps. He says the PFP has found that organizers of the courses at the camps have links with the military and that the JMC's are involved in projects not related to their functions.

The Sunday Star reports mounting allegations that the government is using the camps to pressurize children into becoming police informers. There have been reports that children at the camps are shown weapons such as the AK-47 and R-1 to teach to identify weapons for the purpose of becoming informers.

Pik Botha Concludes Visit to Far East

Addresses Hong Kong News Conference

MB130837 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Pik Botha has kicked off his Hong Kong trip by pleading for time for his government. Addressing a news conference, the foreign minister has said apartheid is wrong and morally indefensible, but that the Pretoria government is making every effort to rectify the situation. He says racial reforms have to be introduced gradually so that South African whites can accept them. Mr Botha also brought up the subject of sanctions saying they would not work. He warned that the punitive measures would not speed the process of change and would hurt blacks as well as whites.

Mr Botha is in Hong Kong on a personal trip following official visits to Japan and Taiwan.

Returns to Country, Comments

MB150640 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has arrived back from the Far East and has said his trip has shown clearly that many opportunities existed in a variety of fields which could be exploited by business organizations in this country. Mr Botha was met by both the Japanese consul general and the ambassador for the Republic of China when he arrived at Jan Smuts this morning. Rustry van Druten was also there.

[Begin video recording] [Van Druten] Could you tell us, generally speaking, how successful it has been?

[Botha] Well, I would be hesitant even to endeavor to describe my visit in terms of the success. The purpose of the visit was firstly to inform certain governments of our government's political objectives in South and southern Africa and to inform them of the present progress that we have made in our reform program, to endeavor to point out to them how dangerous the South African Communist Party element was within the ANC, and also to point out to them what we consider to be in their interest and in the interest generally of all the countries of southern Africa. You know when you are far away, it is very difficult for governments and people to understand each other properly. I learned a lot on this visit. I expressed this while I was there that in Japan, in Taiwan, in Hong Kong, I believe in Thailand and South Korea, Singapore, there are today manufactured goods and products which we buy from America and Europe and which I belive our private sector could buy from these countries and I further believe our public who use these articles would be more than happy and satisfied.

[Van Druten] Minister Botha has just said that he could not judge the results in terms of success. Perhaps you could. What are your impressions.

[Taiwanese Ambassador Yang Hsi-kun] Well, from the coverage I saw here, in this country, I would say his trip was very fruitful. All I can say that the minister visited my country which is the land of (?friends). I met all the members of his party and I was under the impression that they were all pleased with the visit. We are happy to see them back.

[Van Druten] Turning to you Mr Sezaki, Minister Botha paid a private visit to your country during this trip. What are your observations?

[Japanese Consul Genral Sezaki] My assessment is that the minister's visit was very meaningful and [word indistinct] because our position is very clear that we are requesting this government to dismantle apartheid as soon as possible, and the message was clearly conveyed to the minister from my minister and, on the other hand, Minister Botha also explained to us the difficulties and the sincerity that they are trying to do so and [words indistinct] but still that dialogue was meaningful and [word indistinct]. [end video recording]

SABC Blames Countries to North for Destabilization

MB150550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Roots of Destabilization in Southern Africa"]

[Text] In Angola, the machines of war are being readied for what will perhaps be the biggest battle in a civil war that started 11 years ago this month. In Mozambique, an embattled president threatens to erect missiles on his border with a brother African state as his country's civil war escalates.

In both Angola and Mozambique the cause of the tragic civil war lies in the establishment of a pro-Marxist dictatorship and its refusal to let the people decide in a democratic manner as to who should govern them. The effect of the civil wars has been massive upheaval and destabilization within the two countries and the exporting of that destabilization to neighboring countries. In the case of Angola, the civil war has caused destabilization in both Zaire and Zambia and has, because of the active participation of Cuban forces, prevented the political stabilization of South-West Africa. The Mozambican civil war is preventing landlocked Malawi from using the shortest and cheapest route for her import-export trade and has involved Zimbabwe militarily in the protection of her trade route to the sea.

All this conflict demonstrates, on the one hand, just where the blame must be placed for destabilization in southern Africa: squarely on the shoulders of the rulers of the countries to the north of South Africa. On the other hand, it underlines once again how vital South Africa's transport network is to these countries. In both Angola and Mozambique the civil wars have closed down key railway routes, forcing neighboring countries to make use of routes to the south, to South African harbors.

Against this background, it is imperative for Zimbabwe and Zambia — in their own interest — to keep open the routes through South Africa. The threat to these routes, through sanctions talks, is a threat to the economic well-being of Zimbabwe and Zambia, as well as Malawi, Botswana, and the Shaba Province of Zaire.

Thousands of kilometers away, in Western Europe and in North America, further moves in the sanctions campaign will be contemplated this week. But on the ground, in southern Africa itself, the factual position cries out for caution on the part of those pondering over sanctions, caution in the interests of millions of people who live beyond the borders of South Africa.

It is, perhaps, because of the harsh realities of South and southern Africa that two of the overseas guests at the enthronement of the archbishop of Cape Town have returned to their homes with some sober thoughts on sanctions. The archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has rejected comprehensive and punitive sanctions and has said that there is need to know a lot more about the actual effect of even selective sanctions. Mrs Coretta Scott King has expressed concern about the suffering that sanctions might cause within South Africa and in South Africa's neighbors.

The views of Dr Runcie and Mrs King can only have a beneficial influence on the sanctions debate overseas.

DET To Close 13 More Black Schools

MB150455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1237 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 14, SAPA — Thirteen more black schools will be closed from tomorrow, one week after the Department of Education and Training [DET] announced the closure of the first 20 in a deepening education crisis.

In a statement today, DET Director-General Dr Braam Fouries, announced the closure of 10 schools in Soweto, two in the east Rand and one in Natal. They will remain closed until December 31.

"Although pupils registered at these schools, continued disruption and poor attendance made effective education impossible," said Dr Fourie in the statement released by the Bureau for Information.

"It is simply no longer possible to make up (for) lost time and to reach the scholastic standards set for this year. There is, therefore, no sense in keeping these schools open for the rest of the year and thereby squander valuable financial resources and teaching manpower which can be better be transferred to other schools where proper use can be made of education facilities.

"I wish to emphasise once again that this decision is the result of virtual zero attendance and continuous disruption at the affected schools and that the closure of these schools should not be interpreted as depriving pupils of education opportunities.

"Such opportunities have been at the disposal of pupils and communities all along, but have been squandered and rejected in these cases," Dr Fourie said.

Schools that will close from tomorrow are:

Natal: Lamontville Secondary School

East Rand: Katlehong and Lethukuthula Secondary Schools

Soweto: Ancor Secondary School; Bopasenatla Secondary School; Meadowlands Secondary School; Emadwaleni Secondary School; Kelokitso Secondary School; Tlasi Secondary School; George Khoza Secondary School; Sekano Ntoane Secondary School; Mapetla Secondary School and Matseliso Secondary School.

School Attendance Reported in Pretoria, Johannesburg

MB121103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Lessons continued normally at schools in Pretoria townships today, while attendance figures in the Johannesburg region were still low, principals said.

Principals of schools in Soshanguve, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi said attendance figures ranged between 90 and 100 per cent as was the case yesterday.

One principal said though some pupils arrived late for lessons, they appeared to be keen to complete the schoool term and write examinations. He said the matriculants would start writing their final examination on October 24. They will run concurrently with internal examinations.

He also said pupils were responding well to extended tuition hours. Periods have been extended from 35 minutes to one hour.

The pupils were also engaging themselves in extra-mural activities, he said.

Mine Defused in Pretoria Shopping Mall

MB140954 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA — A mini-limpet mine of communist origin was discovered in a shopping complex toilet near Pretoria yesterday, police said today.

The explosive device, discovered by a security officer at the Verwoerdburgstand Mall, was diffused by bomb experts who were called to the scene, a police spokesman in Pretoria said.

The spokesman could only say the mine originated from "one of the Eastern bloc countries," when asked to identify it.

The mine was found in a men's toilet 50m from the ramp where a fashion show was due to start. Hundreds of people waiting for the show were evacuated from the complex.

One of the models, former Miss South Africa Sandra de Meyer, was in a changing tent close to the men's toilet when the bomb was discovered.

The police spokesman said no one had been arrested and investigations were continuing.

University Warns of Massive Black Unemployment

MB121034 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Startling new unemployment figures have been released by the University of the Witwatersrand. The report warns that South Africa is facing a massive social disaster with between 4 million and 6 million blacks out of work. This means that half of the country's economically active blacks could be unemployed.

The report states that income levels have declined and poverty has increased dramatically since 1976. It adds that the estimates could have explosive implications for the sanctions debate where one of the main pegs of the antisanctions lobby has been the threat of black job losses.

Further Details

MB121355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1347 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 12, SAPA — The total number of unemployed in South Africa could be as high as six million, according to leading academic researchers. This is almost 12 times as high as the most recent official government unemployment figure, for March, of 533,000.

Prof Jeremy Keenan of the University of the Witwatersrand's Social Anthropology Department and Mr Mike Sarakinsky of the Development Studies Department, today released detailed computations of South African unemployment in a memorandum compiled on behalf of the Transvaal Rural Aid Development Programme. And in arriving at the figure of six million they "erred on the side of conservatism", Prof Keenan said. The memorandum gives an estimated overall range of black unemployment of between 4,838,510 and 5,995,541. Even allowing for a possible double counting of homeland blacks who have lost jobs and returned to their homelands, the range is still high — 4.2 million to 5.3 million.

"This may seem excessive," the memorandum says, "in relation to published surveys and government figures of unemployment. However, a reasonable verification and possibly more accurate calculation of black unemployment, can be got by applying the aggregate results of several local, rural and urban surveys to the total national data. The aggregate results of these local surveys show on average that just more than 25 per cent of the total population, or 48 per cent of the economically active population, is unemployed. If we take the total black population of South Africa... as 26,082,000 we get a figure of 6,500,000 for black unemployed."

Prof Keenan emphasised that criticism was not aimed at Central Statistical Services for its data, but at the uses to which it was put by politicians. "Official government data... is designed to minimise the level of black unemployment." Citing the government figure of 533,000, it adds: "This figure would not be so ludicrous if the government did not claim that its method of calculation was in accordance with international definitional recommendations." In international definitions of unemployment, the memorandum says, a person is unemployed if he sought work during the previous month. In most Western countries this is associated with being registered as unemployed to collect unemployment benefits.

But in South Africa most black unemployed workers "are denied such benefits, and where they succeed in getting them from the unemployment insurance fund they are only paid for six months. "The result is that a very small number of black unemployed register as unemployed."

GENCOR Mine Resumes Full Production

MB121134 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] GENCOR's [General Mining Union Corporation] Beatrix Gold Mine near Theunissen in the Free State is at full production again today after strikers began returning to work yesterday evening. The strike hit the mine yesterday only hours after mineworkers had ended a strike which began on Monday and forced production to a halt.

Upper-Income Blacks Support ANC, Mandela

MB120915 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0913 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 12, SAPA — Upper-income blacks had a high regard for the African National Congress and praised its strategy and organisation — while support for Nelson Mandela is "overwhelming," a consumer study has shown.

A consumer pulse study, which dealt with the attitudes and consumption patterns of upper-income blacks, was carried out earlier this year by the Markinor Research Group.

The study also found that "changes in the social fabric" were causing tension in high-income black families. There is a great deal of uncertainty about the future and the majority of those polled seemed optimistic about prospects for blacks and believed times ahead would be difficult for most whites.

Black education was regarded as inferior and most of the parents polled supported their children's struggle to improve it.

Private schools were seen as an alternative for those who could afford them. However, it was felt that they produce children who fitted in neither with their white schoolmates, nor with thier less-privileged fellow blacks.

The poll has shown that women were taking advantage of the new career opportunities available to them and felt that life was changing for the better.

Men, while welcoming the extra income, tended to be resentful of the way women's new found independence was eroding their dominant position in the family.

On the domestic side, consumer patterns were changing.

Eating habits were becoming mor Westernised while priorities had changed with regards to clothing.

Before, affluent blacks tended to rely on expensive imported lines. Today they were looking for value for money.

The introduction of electricity had a great impact on upper-income black lifestyles. Most of the bigger purchases over the past two years have been electrical appliances such as television and video sets, washing machines and refrigerators.

There was one area where reliance on tradition was still strong, the study found. While most are reluctant to admit it, upper-income blacks still had a great deal of faith in traditional doctors.

This was especially true with regards to diseases such as cancer, which modern medicine seems unable to cure, the survey found.

Soweto Teachers Regret U.S. Flag Burning Incident

MB121358 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1332 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 12, SAPA — Teachers at the troubled Pace College in Soweto have dissociated themselves from the burning of the American flag at the school on Tuesday. Three pupils burnt the flag at a meeting attended by an executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa (Amcham), Mr K.P. Mason. The incident occurred while Mr Mason, sharing the platform with Mr Oswald Mtshali, was answering questions from pupils and staff.

The meeting was held two days after Mr Mtshali had been told by Amcham in a letter that "there was no ratified position at the school for him at this point in time, until the board has met." "We, the staff, regret this incident but acknowledge that it was manifestation of the pupils' frustration at not having a headmaster at the school since February. Although several representations by teachers and pupils were made requesting that the issue be resolved, no final decision was taken."

Information Bureau Releases 14 Sep Unrest Report

MB141110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 14, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report from 6.00am yesterday to 6.00am today:

"Few unrest incidents were reported during the above period, the most serious being the murder of a Soweto man and the killing of an unknown black man when a security patrol was fired on near Port Elizabeth. Three members of the patrol were injured.

"The Soweto man was killed by a group of men at a hostel in the township. He was about 25 years old. No arrests were made.

"At a black township near Port Elizabeth a group of gunmen, believed to have been armed with at least three firearms, fired at a security force patrol late last night. The security patrol returned fire and an unidentified black man was shot dead. Three of the patrol members were wounded — one seriously. No arrests were made."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"Welcome evidence is beginning to emerge of a stiffening of Western resistance to economic sanctions on SA," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 12 September says in an editorial on page 6. "While there may be little hope of reversing the EC and US sanctions packages now in motion, there is hope that the next round will at the least be delayed — possibly indefinitely — while the West takes stock."

Slabbert on 'Constitutional Paradox'

"Towards the end of the last session of Parliament, the whole process seemed to seize up like a car whose pistons refused to pump anymore," Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert writes in a column on the same page. There has always been a "constitutional paradox" in South Africa which "is now fully matured." "The paradox in SA is that those representatives in Parliament spend a great deal of time making laws and allocating resources that vitally affect the lives of the vast majority of people who did not, would not and cannot elect them to do it." The way to resolve this paradox is "obviously by extending constitutional government," but "government is determined to resolve the paradox of Parliament by compounding it. Instead of extending constitutional government by creating circumstances in which consent can be demonstrated, they are deliberately making the manifestation of consent impossible. They insist that they want to talk to 'real leaders' but will not allow 'real leaders' to lead. The more they arrest, detain and ban the more they demand that people come forward and talk. Because they have destroyed consent, they perforce have to rely on coercion and co-option. And those who are prepared to be co-opted under conditions of coercion are as useless for successfully extending constitutional government as those who have to decide for the people they do not represent. That is why the pistons of Parliament have seized."

Education Based on Unity

In a guest column on page 4 of Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 12 September Labamang Sebidi, coordinator of adult education at the Funda Center in Diepkloof, Soweto, comments on the irony of the Bureau for Information's peace song proclaiming " 'together we can build a brighter future' " at the same time the government continues to uphold separation in education. "To me it does seem hypocritical to sing 'togetherness' and educate 'separation'. We cannot have it both ways." Although the government argues that separate schools are needed because of the diversity of cultures in the country, "it is the needs that arise from a particular socio-political and economic environment that determine the nature, aims and objectives of an education system — not some emotive appeals to some mystic thing called culture." "The provision of education should not be based on the so-called multiplicity of 'cultures' in South Africa, but on the unity and un-dividedness of our socio-political and economic environment."

CITIZEN on Black School Attendance

Commenting on the "disturbing" situation in black education including the closure of schools and stayaways in a page 6 editorial, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 12 September says: "That Blacks will inevitably share power and that they will inevitably find that their economic advancement will take them into the highest ranks of education, commerce, and industry, goes without saying. That Blacks, like Whites, need to be educated before they can become the achievers in this modern life also goes without saying. To reduce oneself to the level of the semi-literate or half schooled, by staying away from school for political reasons, is to destroy one's own future."

THE STAR on Effects of Restrictions

In a front page editorial comment on the effects of the state of emergency the 12 September edition of Johannesburg *The Star* in English says that "in the interests of everyone" it is necessary to "emphasize the dangers created by a breakdown in public communication, and the hostility created by the oppressive, but unmonitored, measures which are deemed to be necessary." While suburban whites may prefer to avoid reality through censorship, "in places like Soweto, where accurate information is vital to one's daily survival, the absence of balanced, credible news is helping to create the very problems which the emergency was designed to end." *The Star* concludes that "lack of communication is quite as much a problem as violence itself. And after a quarter of a year (in which the sweeping powers of the emergency have been successfully challenged in many supreme courts of the land) the gap has grown."

THE STAR Urges Integrated Education

An editorial on page eight of *The Star* notes that "just when the government would have the country believe it is genuinely concerned about ending race inequalities, the inequalities become more stark." It cites the example of the inequality in the supply of black and white teachers. "Despite the artificially high college throughput, white teacher training colleges are under-utilized. A few kilometers away from each of them are black communities in desperate need for more training facilities. Without trying to minimize the traumas of integrating black, white, and brown education systems we believe it can and must be done. It will obviously create problems — big ones. It will solve some too. Much bigger ones."

THE STAR Opposes Death Sentences

A second editorial on the same page states that the 82 executions this year and the 209 innmates on death row "make South Africa a leading executioner among Western nations." The killing of murderers amounts to "primitive revenge. Experience in countries which have abolished the gallows has proved that the passions which lead to murder are not assuaged by the threat of retribution."

THE STAR on Sanctions Effects

Also, on page eight, *The Star* science writer Jaap Boekkooi cites the 2-year delay in the completion of the Mossel Bay gas project as an example of the effect of sanctions. The problem centers around the fact that Mobil Oil has developed the catalyst used "to conjure natural gas into liquid fuel." "Mobil was heavily involved in Mossel Bay, but being American, it may be ordered soon to bar technological cooperation with South Africa under U.S. legislation." While South Africa has the capability to build its own zeolite catalysts, it would run "the risk of being sued by foreign patent-holders for patent right infringements." If South Africa were to ignore the patents "it would initially win in the short term, getting oil out of the sea. But in the longer term it stands to lose through expensive delays in essential projects and accumulating losses of modern technology." The Mossel Bay lesson "may illustrate that sanctions may well be bust with bare fists — but that inevitably you will hurt a few knuckles in the process."

CAPE TIMES on Reform

The editorial on page six of the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 11 September observes that despite claims by the Bureau of Information that the state of emergency is working very well, "sporadic outbursts of violence across the country re-emphasize with tragic impact the fragility of that peace." While reasonable men "welcome a return to peaceful conditions," what is needed are "earnest pronouncements that the government now intends paying serious attention to the state of affairs that brought on the emergency. The need for urgent reform has never for a moment abated" and with better economic news "that need becomes even more pressing."

CITY PRESS on King Visit

The 14 September (date as published) issue of the Johannesburg *City Press* in English carries an editorial on page two on the visit to South Africa by Mrs Coretta King. "At least now she under-stands the passionate hatred millions of South Africans have for apartheid." "Visiting Americans like to compare America in the 60's with SA today. But there are profound differences. Martin Luther King could gather 200,000 cheering Americans purely because his country's constitution guarantees the right of assembly and expression. Those rights do not exist in this country."

THE STAR on Need for New Leadership

"The nearest thing one can find to an agreement across political and colour lines is a belief that 'Botha Must Go' ", says political columinist Harvey Tyson in a commentary on page eight of the 13 September edition of Johannesburg *The Star* in English. The problem is that there is no "visible, available and indisputable leader waiting in the wings." Still "anyone would be preferable to the National reformer hanging on to his self-created throne," because the "reform program has run out of steam; the State President has run out of options; the government long ago ran out of credibility.

If the impasse is to be broken then there must be new faces, new initiatives, and a new injection of confidence." "But the announcement of real, mandatory sanctions will be a heaven-sent opportunity; as beneficial as spring rains for the drought-striken administration. Sanctions will send white voters, and much of the business world, scurrying under the Government's umbrella and the President's waving stick. Few will even bother to ask about policy, or reform, or return to normality."

THE STAR on Small Business

An editorial on the same page states that "the number of people without jobs in this country is frightening." However, "mere hand-wringing will not benefit anyone. Pratical ways must be found to create gainful employment." The solution suggested by the editorial is the creation of a climate of deregulation in which small business could flourish. "More small businesses must start up and be nurtured to counter the curse of unemployment. Anything which stands in the way of a man wanting to launch a business, however small, should be taken off the statute book immediately."

WEEKLY MAIL on Black City States.

In his column on page 13 of the Johannesburg *Weekly Mail* in English for 18 September, Patrick Laurence notes that "the decision by the government spokesmen, from President P.W. Botha downwards, to refurbish the concept of city states is hardly surprising. By the turn of the century another six black townships the size of Soweto will have to emerge, one way or another, to accommodate the rapidly urbanizing black people." Thus, this re-emphasis is "an ideological adjustment to demographic reality." If non-racial muncipalities are allowed to develop, blacks will inevitably dominate the politics of metropolitan areas. "Hence the NP's [National Party] new stress on black city states. But the collapse of existing black town councils under pressure from black activists does not augur well for city states. There is no evidence to suggest they will be any more successful than their apartheid precursors."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says Malawi Meeting Will Increase Cooperation

MB120621 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] President Kaunda has said the Blantyre meeting between the leaders of three Frontline States and Malawian President Kamuzu Banda has paved the way for increased cooperation in the movement of goods between the four countries. The president told journalists on returning at Lusaka International Airport that they have discussed alternative sea routes should economic sanctions be applied on South Africa. The meeting has brought together Mozambican President Samora Machel, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, as well as President Kaunda, and their host, President Banda. The president described the meeting as a success, saying it was held in a cordial atmosphere. He added that they discussed serious matters affecting the movement of goods in the southern African region.

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Mugabe Comments on Malawi Meeting

MB120756 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has revealed that Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, and Malawi have agreed that Mozambican counterrevolutionaries have to be rendered ineffectual if transport and communication routes through Mozambique are to operate viably. Comrade Mugabe made this disclosure when he briefed newsmen in Harare last night after attending a 1-day meeting with President Samora Machel of Mozambique, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.

The prime minister said the leaders discussed ways of facilitating the rehabilitation of routes to the Mozambican coast, especially to Beira and Nacala. Comrade Mugabe added that President Machel appealed to Malawi to do all it can to prevent Mozambican bandits from using Malawi as a base or for operations against Mozambique. However, the prime minister said the Malawian president denied that his country was being used as a base, adding that if the MNR is operating from Malawi, his government is unaware.

The meeting also agreed that Mozambique and Malawi would meet at ministerial level to discuss the question of the MNR bandits. Comrade Mugabe pointed out that Zambia and Zimbabwe told Malawi of their commitment to the imposition of mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. He said the leaders of Zambia, Mozambique, and Angola will soon pay a visit to Zaire to have similar talks with the Zairean president, Mobutu Sese Seko.

Ethiopian Training of 'Freedom Fighters' Welcomed

MB121626 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Ethiopia has pledged more support towards the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa and end to the Middle East crisis and imperialistic intervention in Latin American. [as heard] This was said by the Ethiopian ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade (Ende Mukassa) at a ceremony in Harare to mark the 12th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. He also congratulated Zimbabwe for successfully hosting the Nonaligned Movement summit and the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, for creating harmony and unity during its deliberations.

The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Elleck Mashingaidze, spoke at the ceremony on behalf of the minister, Comrade Witness Mangwende. He welcomed Ethiopia's commitment to train about 10,000 South African and Namibian freedom fighters and commended the good relations existing between Zimbabwe and Ethiopia.

Journalists Form ZENA News Agency

MB131122 Dakar PANA in English 0555 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Bulawayo, 13 Sept (ZIANA/PANA) — A group of three Zimbabwean freelance journalists have formed the *Zimbabwe Express News Agency* (ZENA), a spokesman for the agency said in Bulawayo yesterday.

In an interview, Colut Nkala, one of the three, said the purpose of the news agency, to be based in Bulawayo, would be to fill in the gap not covered by other news organisations in Matebeleland.

He said the agency had already received a registration certificate and would be distributing news copy to its clients.

The ZENA would not seek to compete but work hand in hand with other news bodies both locally and internationally, he said.

The other two members are Edison Banda and Wilfred Mutemajiri.